The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,716 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	1886.
				TUESDAY.
M CATHAY	3083	500	J. P. Hassal	...22nd June.
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	...29th ,,
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	...6th July.
L VALETTA	4911	1000	C. D. Sams	...13th ,,
M KHAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	...20th ,,
L TASMANIA	4403	500	C. G. Perrins	...27th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	... 28th June.
MIRZAPORE	3867	600	R. Harvey	... 9th July.
BOKHARA	3944	500	C. Edwardes	... 23rd ,,

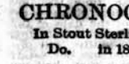
Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, May 27, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 360, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 530, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	29th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,400	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	21st June,
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Capt.	
s. s. ARABIA	3,541	450	James Laird	... 14th July.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Ton.	H.P.	Capt.	
s. s. ROUMANIA	3,387	450	James Harris	...17th July.
s. s. CALIFORNIA	3,416	450	W. S. Young	...3rd Aug.
s. s. VICTORIA	3,337	450	Wm. Russel	...14th ,,
s. s. NUBIA	3,551	450	T. Knox	...2nd Sept.

Passage money to Liverpool ..... Rs. 475.
To Marseilles ..... ,, 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June, 1886. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

THE s.s. HANKOW, 3,594 Tons (recently employed by Admiralty as a Troopship) will sail for London about 24th June.
Has a splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers.
Fare, exclusive of Wines, &c., Rs. 350.
Apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... ,, 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... ,, 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAIN.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,
FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,
And everything which is subject to injury from damp.
They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature and properly ripened

CIGAR;
And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8. 2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 Do. ,, 5-0. 7 do. ,, 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

KEMP'S RAIN GAUGE
Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches.
It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel,
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit,
Receiving Bottle,
Graduated Glass Measure,
Full directions for use.
Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th June, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 21st June (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th June 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.
Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.
Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4; Pts. Rs. 4-2, cash.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles.....per dozen,	5	14
Half-Bottles..... ,,	3	14

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash Pts. Rs.	a.
Benedictine	5	12	3	4
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7	0	3	12
Do. do. Yellow	5	12	3	4
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	2	14	1	10
Creme de Cacao	3	8	...	...
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	3	4	1	14
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	4	4	2	6
Kummel	3	4	...	...
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	3	12	2	0

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash Pts. Rs.	a.
Angostura Bitters	23	0	...	...
Orange Bitters	22	0	12	8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s	½ pints		12	0
Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s				
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s				
Ginger Brandy	24	0	...	...
Orange Brandy	30	0	...	...
Ginger Wine	16	0	...	...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	24	0	...	...
Vermouth, French	16	0	...	...
Vermouth, Italian	17	0	...	...

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
CLARET—				
Household*	10	0	5	8
St. Julien Medoc. (J. J. B.)	15	0	8	8
Saint Esteph	18	0	...	
Chianti	18	0	...	
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30	0	...	
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50	0	...	
BURGUNDY—				
Chambertin (J. J. B.)	30	0	16	0
HOCK (Finest Still)—				
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23	0	12	8
SPARKLING HOCK—				
Choicest Brand	38	0	21	0
SHERRY—				
Dry Cadiz	24	0	13	0
Amontillado	30	0	...	
Cardinal	35	0	...	
MADEIRA—				
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30	0	...	
PORT—				
Invalids'	24	0	13	0
Graham's Five Crown	36	0	...	
CHAMPAGNE—				
Zipelius & Co.'s	36	0	20	0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45	0	24	0
Rasseau's	52	0	30	0
Comte de Benfort	52	8	...	
Moet & Co.'s	55	8	30	0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65	0	35	0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—				
Normandin Maignen	30	0	16	0
BRANDY—				
Kemp's Fine Old	30	0	...	
Do. do. Very aged	48	0	...	
WHISKY—				
Edina (Scotch)	24	0	...	
Old Head (Irish) ***	24	0	...	
Do. do. ****	26	0	...	
CHARTREUSE—				
White			3	0
Yellow			4	0
Green			5	0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA			1	8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, &c, from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price-list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 8	6 0	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	... 10 8	6 0
10 8	6 0	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	... 10 8	6 0
13 8	7 8	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	... 13 8	7 8
17 0	10 0	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	... 17 0	10 8
22 0	12 0	... CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	... 22 0	12 0
27 0	15 0	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	... 27 0	15 0
33 0	17 8	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	... 33 0	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MONSOON 1886.

OUR WATER-PROOF CLOTHING is manufactured specially for Indian wear. All garments are cut from our own patterns; they are proof against the HEAVIEST TROPICAL RAINS, and satisfactory wear is guaranteed. Inspection is invited. Prices and particulars of REGULATION CLOAKS, INVERNESS CAPES, COATS, CAPS AND LEGGINGS will be sent on application.

ASQUITH, LORD AND WHITMORE,

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.
Established in 1870. BOMBAY. Established in 1870.

GIANACLIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WE are SOLE AGENTS for these CHOICE and much appreciated Cigarettes. Tin packages containing 100. Qualite Surfin, Moyeh Format, Rs. 5; Petit Format, Rs. 4.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

BOMBAY ADDRESS:—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY. [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported thr ugh our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GOLD AND SILVER ALBERTS.

IN SUBMITTING a List of the above, we beg to intimate that we have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, more particularly for Ladies, in which the bright cut facets sparkle like diamonds, producing a very rich and attractive effect. They are made as Ladie's Alberts, as Victorias or Leontines, rather longer, to drop loosely from the throat to the waist, generally ornamented with Globes and Knots, and as Guards, or full length chains thrown over the neck.

Gentlemen's Alberts are made both single and double of most patterns, in the double ones the bar is in the centre, and one end of the chain in each pocket.

All the undermentioned are made of either 15-Carat or 18-Carat Gold. Unless the quality desired is specially particularized in orders, 18-Carat Gold will be supplied.

NOTE.—Old Gold Chains will be taken in exchange and full market value allowed.

	Gold. Rs.	Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Rs.
KNOTTED FETTER AND OVAL.				
Gentn.'s Albert	110 to 220		12 to	18
* Lady's ,,	75 to 120		.....	
OPEN CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	90 to 230		10 to	20
FETTER AND 3 OVALS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	95 to 185		8 to	16
CLOSE CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100 to 200		10 to	18
* Lady's ,,	50 to 110		8 to	12
TWISTED CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	120 to 180		14 to	20
PRINCE OF WALES.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100 to 190		10 to	16
* Lady's ,,	90 to 170		8 to	12
EGYPTIAN.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80 to 150		8 to	12
BRAZILIAN.				
* Lady's Albert	95 to 200		.....	
,, Victoria	125 to 500		12 to	18
,, Guard	150 to 300		.....	
SCALE.				
* Lady's Albert	80 to 150		.....	
,, Victoria	120 to 200		12 to	18
,, Guard	160 to 300		.....	

	Gold. Rs.	Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Rs.
WOVE.				
* Lady's Albert	70 to 130		9 to	18
,, Victoria	100 to 180		.....	
,, Guard	150 to 280		.....	
FETTER.				
Gentn.'s Albert	75 to 200		10 to	18
CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80 to 175		16 to	24
FLAT RINGS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	60 to 140		8 to	13
* Lady's ,,	60 to 90		8 to	1
,, Victoria	85 to 100		.....	
OPEN CURB.				
* Lady's Albert	70 to 130		8 to	16
,, Victoria	100 to 180		.....	
LAPPED BELCHER.				
Gentn.'s Albert	60 to 100		.....	
* Lady's ,,	90 to 60		8	
ARTHUR.				
Gentn.'s Albert	75 to 150		.....	
* Lady's ,,	50 to 100		.....	
,, Victoria	70 to 125		.....	
,, Guard	175 to 300		.....	

* Ladies' Alberts, now generally worn with the watch, are usually somewhat slighter and more decorative than gentlemen's, and the drop piece, finished off with a pendant tassel, but otherwise there is no difference either in length or disposal.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000.	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	...Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	... ,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	... ,, 40	,, 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTAS" (Cheroots)	... ,, 45	,, 5 0

NOTE.—The above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,

5. MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites,	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates,
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawin Papers
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do.in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

ENTERTAINMENT
ON BEHALF OF BUILDING FUND,
MONDAY, THE 21ST JUNE, 1886.
TO COMMENCE AT 9 P.M. PUNCTUALLY.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.

1. Pianoforte Duet ..... Overture.
2. Song.
3. Song.

Interval of 10 minutes.
PART SECOND.

The Diverting Comedy by J. H. Planchè in Two Acts.
THE JACOBITE.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Sir Richard Wroughton .....Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson.
Major Murray .....Captain Cahusac.
John Duck (his original character)...Colonel Jopp.
Lady Somerford .....Miss O'Connell.
Widow Pottle .....Miss Middleton.
Patty Pottle (her original character)...Mrs. Hargrave.

Corporals, Guards, Servants, &c.

Admission One Rupee. All seats reserved and numbered. Apply to the LIBRARIAN at the Institute. A few seats available for the General Public, and tickets can be obtained at the Institute.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. DORABJEE BURJORJEE AVASIA (Tata) in our Firm, CEASED on the 7th November 1885.
TATA & Co.
Bombay, 19th June 1886.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a newly built BUNGALOW, on Parli Road, Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st July, a BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, at present occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West. For particulars of rent, &c., apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, with immediate occupation, up to the end of October, a splendid BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, matted throughout, vacated by J. Jefferson, Esq.—Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR CAMP DEOLALI.
CONSTRUCTION OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY'S QUARTERS.

1. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, and P. W. D. Office, Deolali during Office hours.
2. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon, on the 2nd July 1886, when they will be opened.
3. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 200, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.
5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, N. D.
6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt.-Colonel, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, B. D.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 15th June 1886.

ESSUBJEE ADAMJEE,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, per steamer "Titania," the various sorts of Waterproofs clothing as detailed below :—
Merino Waterproof Coats, size from 50 to 58, of superior colours, Rs. 30 per each coat.
Merino, black, brown, grey, Waterproof Coats, size from 50 to 58, Rs. 15 per each coat.
Ladies' dark, grey, satin shining Waterproof Coats, very light, size from 50 to 58, Rs. 8 to 10 per each coat.
Cashmere, grey, brown, Waterproof Coats, size from 44 to 58, Rs. 15 to 18 per each coat.
White Waterproof Coats for Railway use, size 42 to 50, Rs. 10 per suit.
Tweed Hats for gentlemen, for monsoon, Rs. 2-8 to 3 each hat.
Grawalla's Broad-cloth Rain Coats with oil cloth cover for turban, Rs. 6-8 to 7.
White Waterproof cloth, width 66 inches, Rs. 4 per one yard.
White Waterproof sheets with warm lining and with eyelet holes, Rs. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, per each.

NOTICE is hereby given that HUNSRAJ JEEWRAM, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has CONTRACTED TO SELL the following property :—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the godown or building, consisting of four compartments, standing thereon, situated on the Elphinstone Estate, of the Port Trust, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,060 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by vacant ground belonging to the Port Trustees, on or towards the south by Ahmedabad street, on or towards the east by the property of Nowla Fatta, and on or towards the west partly by vacant ground belonging to the said Port Trustees, and partly by the property of Meajee Balchand, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3188, and are situated in the Registration subdistrict of Fort, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hunsraj Jeewram.
Any persons having, or claiming any, interest in the abovementioned Leasehold property, land or buildings by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise in any manner howsoever, are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 3rd day of July 1886, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.—Dated this 18th day of June 1886.
LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Purchasers' Solicitors,
79 Meadow Street.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

WARDEN AND COMPANY,
SOLE AGENTS,
Meadow Street.

TABLE LINEN TOWELS,
SIDE SLIPS, SHIKAR CLOTHS, &c.

"MISSION CLOTHS" formerly sold by Mr. J. Neuberg can now be had wholesale from the Undersigned only or retail from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.

TABLE CLOTHS.
DAMASK PATTERN.

Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
5½ ft.	by 5½	3	4	7 ft.	by 10	8 0
5½ ft.	by 7½	4	6	7 ft.	by 12	9 8
6 ft.	by 6	4	0	7½ ft.	by 7½	6 4
6 ft.	by 8	5	6	7½ ft.	by 10	8 8
6½ ft.	by 6½	4	14	7½ ft.	by 12	10 4
6½ ft.	by 9	6	12	7½ ft.	by 18	15 8
7 ft.	by 7	5	8	8½ ft.	by 8½	7 4
7 ft.	by 9	7	0	8½ ft.	by 15	13 4

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
5 ft.	by 5	2	12	6½ ft.	by 10	5 14
6 ft.	by 6	3	4	7 ft.	by 7	4 4
6 ft.	by 8	4	6	7½ ft.	by 10	6 6

TABLE NAPKINS.
DAMASK PATTERN.

Per doz.	Rs.	as.	Per doz.	Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20	4	8	24 in. by 24	5	8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Per doz	Rs.	as.
24 in. by 24		4	12

SIDE SLIPS.
Damask patterns, 24 in. wide, As. 12 per yard.

TOWELS.

34 in. by 34	per doz.	Rs.	8 8
34 in. by 45	,, ,,		10 8
34 in. by 54	,, ,,		12 8
28 in. by 36	(Toilette)		6 8

COUNTERPANES.
(White)

5 ft.	by 7½ ft.	each	Rs.	5 0
7½ ft.	by 8½ ft.	,,	,,	8 0
8½ ft.	by 9 ft.	,,	,,	9 12

SHEETING.
66 inches wide .....14 annas per yard.

SHIKAR CLOTH
Can be had Retail from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., Fort, or Wholesale from
WARDEN & Co.,
Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishments.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

THE 19th ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY WILL BE HELD at Simla, in September. Prospectus will be published shortly.
W. MACDONALD,
Honorary Secretary.

CHEAP BARGAIN.

A REGULAR DISTRICT TONGA, made to order by SIMPSON & Co, Madras, in 1883, very strong, roomy and light; with lamps and springs on three sides—moveable hood, high seat, bottle green colour, spring cushions, looks exactly like a dog cart, but not so big, perfect to cover, in journey suitable, for ponies, one or two horses, with harness and iron bar, two poles, one for horses, and one for bullocks, with separate seat on the pole for bullock driver. Really a very nice and useful conveyance for the station and district. Sold as the owner has no further use of it. Rs. 650.
Reasonable offer not to be refused.
"OWNER,"
Akola, Berar.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

HOTEL DE EUROPE.—QUADRILLE PARTY will be given on the 24th June, 1886, at No. 44, Parel Road, Byculla.

A SECOND-HAND Rudge's Rotary TRICYCLE. For Rs. 125. H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

COMFORTABLE BOARD AND LODGING, to be had at Nos. 12, 13, and 14 Sassoon Buildings, Elphinstone Circle. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand Wilcox and Gibb's HAND SEWING MACHINE, in good working order. H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

A LADY, shortly leaving India, thoroughly recommends her Governess. Thorough English, Arithmetic, Music, Calisthenics, Latin, French. Address "N," Holly Lodge, Simla.

FOR SALE, very cheap, a Royal Salvo TRICYCLE, in perfect order, very little used, specially recommended for ladies, any one can ride it at once. Complete, Lamps, &c. Cost Rs. 380, four years ago. Rs. 130. Please apply "A. L. B.," Akola, Berar.

BOARD and LODGING required with an English family, in or near the Fort preferred. Address "B," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET—For a large Office, or a large Show Room, or a splendid Shop, the top-floor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, on the Frere-road, near the Prince's Dock, measuring 28ft. by 45ft. Separate Staircase. Tram Car passes the door.

TO LOVERS in Fort of good Game of Billiards, please come and try the Tables at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, just put up, on the 1st June, on the Frere Road, near Prince's Docks. Tables by Lazarus and Co., of Calcutta, expressly sent to Bombay, as Sample and Advertisement. Tram Car passes the door.

WANTED, good MULE FITTER and OVERLOOKER.—Address FITTER, *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, ROOMS, suitable for a medical gentleman's office, or Barristers' chambers. Apply SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

ACHEMENES—12 choicest named sorts most distinct, 3 annas each, or Rs. 2 per doz. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

LADIES' and GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS, at very moderate prices, suitable for the Monsoon Weather.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

SPLENDID, LIGHT and AIRY ROOMS, TO LET; also Shop on the Esplanade. Apply Salvation Army Head-quarters, next to Boree Bunder Station, Bombay.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—Applications by letter (with testimonials) for the post of Matron of the Girls' School will be received by Mrs. C. Douglas, Malabar Hill.

WANTED, one second-hand Nasmyth's No. 2 power 12 Pump Engine; also one second-hand Nasmyth's 3 ram cotton press with large box.—Address A. B., *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an experienced ENGINEER for 2 years, to carry out land drainage. Pay Rs. 350, with Rs. 100 Travelling Allowance. Apply with certificates to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

LATEST ARRIVALS—Star Pattern and other latest fashioned Gold Chains in 18-Carat and Guinea Gold, beautiful designs to select from, at STEWARD & Co., 2 Church-gate Street.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 230. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a CHRISTIAN MASTER for the Aurangabad English school. Salary, Rs. 50. Free quarters. No premoluments. Apply with certificates to Rev. Ruttonjee Nowrojee, Missionary, C. M. S., Aurangabad Deccan.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES, Manufactured by Starley and Sutton, on the Hire Purchase System. Manufacturers' Price List free on application. MARKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs, with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL.—WANTED, a Qualified MASTER to take charge of above School for three Months, during temporary absence of Head Master. Salary Rs. 150 per month. Apply to the Archdeacon of Bombay, Satara.

JUST UNPACKED, a large and varied assortment of Waterproof clothing in all sizes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children; and also Monsoon clothing for Ghorawallas. A trial is solicited by Y. A. LACKA & Co., Corner of Hummum and Meadow Street.

BEWARE of country imitations under the name of French Tiles. ARNAUD ETIENNE'S roofing, flooring ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles only imported by SORABSHA & Co., Sole Agents, 25, Medow Street, Fort.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Friday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

NOTICE
TO PERSONS INTERESTED IN FOREST OPERATIONS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Two timber preserving apparatus, (Boulton's Patent) incomplete, for working alternative processes with creosote or sulphate of copper, consisting of Horizontal Engines, Boilers and other fittings.
For further particulars apply to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railway, Calcutta.
Any reasonable offer will be considered.
Calcutta, 13th May 1886.

J. D. KATELEE.

GRADUATE, MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, formerly Superintendent, Gardens and Estates of H. H. the Chief of Jamkhandy, and late of the Fort Canning Land Improvement Co., &c.
Gardens superintended, kept in order, and re-arranged on approved principles. Fresh seeds and rare ornamental plants supplied. Students trained in Botany and Gardening with practical instructions. Business in every department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, and Arboriculture. Charges moderate.
48, Meadow Street Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 24th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
5 cases net embroidered diagonals, 30" × 10 yards.
6 ,, silk stripes, colored.
6 ,, turkey-red cambrics, 24 yards.
3 ,, white gauze.
5 ,, Madras border dhooties.
2 bales grey shirtings.
20 cases condensed milk.
5 ,, Tandsticker matches.
10 casks soft soap.
8 bales twist.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 21st June 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

NOTICE.
AUCTION SALE
OF THE GORDON MILLS PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 15th day of July 1886, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, at the Mill premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the Gordon Mills, containing about 50,000 spindles, situated at Mahaluxmee, near the Mahaluxmee Railway Station, and opposite to the Hindoostan Mill.
The property consists of 4 pieces of freehold land, admeasuring about 62,375 square yards, and of one piece of lease-hold land, admeasuring about 22,943 square yards, the latter being subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 1,200, payable half-yearly, with all the tanks and buildings standing thereon, together with the engines, boilers and all other machinery, full particulars of which, together with the conditions of sale, can be seen at the office of the mortgagee, No. 6, Hornby-row, at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, Apollo-street, or at the rooms of the Auctioneers, between the hours of 11 and 3 p.m.
Inspection of the property can be had on application to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned,

AUCTION SALE OF COKE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Clark Bunder, by order of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. P. Nusserwanjee and Co.—
219 1/20 tons coke, Heap No. 23.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock, near the Tobacco Godowns, the salvage of the ship Ogwen—
3 large anchors.
9 wooden spars.
A windlass in 14 parts.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of best plated ware by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, Sheffield, and other sundry sorts of fancy goods, lamps, toys, &c., on the second floor of house No. 85, behind the Hongkong Bank, in the same premises occupied by Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu and Co.
On SATURDAY, the 26th day of June, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at 1 p.m., on account and risk of whom it may concern, a large and varied consignment of best plated ware, by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, the same comprises sets of rich spoons, forks, and knives (1st, 2nd and 3rd quality), best enamelled round and oval waiter, 10", 12", 18", 20" breakfast companions, pickle frames, bottle holders, tea kettles, jelly dishes, &c., &c., also 15 cases containing table, dining and candle lamps of various designs, mechanical and dancing figures, with music and jardiniere dolls, spring toys, engines, hat and coat brushes, solid leather courier bags, dressing cases with fittings complete, purses, note books, card cases, hunting, riding, and dog whips, China toys and figures, white handled butcher knives, card and cigar stands, wall brackets, snuff boxes, tin trunks, by Jones Brothers, in different sizes and shapes, fishery, glassware, silk umbrellas, gold and silver jewellery, breastpins, charms, lockets, earrings, &c., &c., and a lot of other goods, too numerous to mention.
Catalogues of the plated ware will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished plain and richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, very rich carved and gilt mahogany and rosewood sample goods of full-toned semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs in rich gilt frames, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, bamboo, plated, glass and crockery ware, large size musical box in good order, handsome flower-vases, table ornaments, Hink's duplex kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, handsome Brussels carpet, handsome marble top pier tables with pier glasses, oleographs in gilt frames, &c., &c.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned valuable landed property belonging to a deceased's estate, viz :—
All that piece of Pension and tax ground, together with the messuage, dwelling house or bungalow, and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, on the north side of Grant Road Bridge Lower Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 576 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the property of Hajee Abastar Hajee Talub, on the north by the property of Mr. Ardaseer Pestonjee Sethna, and on the south by the said Grant Road Bridge Lower Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th June, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
The valuable library of a gentleman, containing from 1,700 to 1,800 volumes relating to History, Ecclesiastics, classical literature, philosophy and theology, mathematics, law, natural philosophy, medicine, architecture and painting, dictionaries and cyclopœdias and other miscellaneous works, also books in French and other languages, reviews, journals, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the library will be on view a week before sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 19th June, 1886.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Reservoirs, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.
Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.
Bombay, 4th May 1886.

NOTICE
IS hereby given that HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE OOSMAN, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of HAJEE OOSMAN KAJEE ABD RAHIM and ISMAIL HAJEE OOSMAN have contracted to sell to HAJEE HAJOO SEEDICK and HAJEE HAROON SEEDICK, All that piece or parcel of ground together with the buildings standing thereon, consisting of three ranges or chawls containing 36 apartments as follows, viz., one range, one story high, containing 17 apartments, another range also one story high, containing 5 apartments, and the third range on the ground floor containing 14 apartments, situate on the west of Khoja Street in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, and which said piece of ground admeasures on the east side 180½ feet, on the west side 179 feet, on the north side 86 and 4 feet, and on the south 90 feet and 3 quarters of a foot, and contains altogether 1,819 5-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the said Khoja Street, and directly opposite to the new market built by the Government, on the west by divers houses lying between the said piece of ground and Duncan Road, on the north by a public road formerly called Peerbhoy Street, but now Duncan Road cross-street, and on the south by a messuage or tenement formerly belonging to one Cowasjee but now of Bhoja Rattonsey, and which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1639 and 1643, New No. 3765, Old Survey No. 1316 and 1317, New Survey No. 4766, and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment ward under Nos. 46, 48 to 82. Any and all persons having any claims to the said hereditaments and premises by way of gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are required to make the same known to us, the Undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof by notice, otherwise the sale will be completed and no claim will be heard thereafter.
MACFARLANE & EDGELOW,
Purchasers' Solicitors.
Bombay, 17th June 1886.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO
No. 4 FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF BOILER TANK, COTTON PICKING, &c.
Under instructions from the Colaba Press Co., Ld., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., at the Company's premises, behind the Grant Buildings, Colaba; consisting of boiler tank, cotton picking, coal ashes, &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
SUIT No. 400 of 1885.
The New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Lukhumsey Lalljee and others ..... Defendants.
Under instructions from Edward Vander Straaten, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by order of the Court, dated the 21st day of December 1885, and pursuant to the decree made in the said suit by the said Court on the 8th day of April, 1886, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on the 26th, 28th, 29th, and 30th days of June next, successively, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by public auction on the respective premises the following properties :—

On FRIDAY, the 25th June.

All that messuages or dwelling houses standing on the Fazendari ground, situate, lying and being at Jail Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the south side of the Jail Road, and of assessment by the Collector of Bombay under street No. 1-3, and ward No. 3421, street No. 1-3, and ward No. 3422, street No. 9, ward No. 3423, street No. 10-15, and ward No. 3424, street No. 16, ward No. 3425, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east, partly by the properties formerly or now of Peerbhoy Asuck, Alloo Padoo, Kessowjee Naik, and partly by Bengaipoora Street; on or towards the south and west by property belonging to the Khoja Jumat or community ; and on or towards the north partly by Jail Road and partly by a Mahomedan burial-ground, and containing by admeasurement 6,647 6-9 square yards of ground, whereabouts, all which said premises are now in the occupation of several tenants.

On SATURDAY, the 26th June.

All that piece of leasehold ground, with the messuages and dwelling houses thereon, formerly called or known by the name of Rocket Corner, and now occupied by the Court of Small Causes, and all and singular other, the buildings and premises standing on the said ground, situate on the Esplanade outside the Fort, on the north side of the Esplanade Cross-Road, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 448 and 449, and new No. 2351 and old survey No. 6-1191, and new survey No. 16, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 358 to 365, street No. 24 (1) (2) at (5) (6) at (8) (9) at (12), and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by the Anglo-Vernacular School, on or towards the west side thereof by the property formerly or now of Bhaoo Anunta, on or towards the north side thereof by the properties formerly or now of Juggonath Sunkersett, and on or towards the south side thereof by the said Esplanade Cross-road, which said ground contains by admeasurement 5,585 square yards or thereabouts, all which said premises are at present leased to Government for the term of one year, commencing from the 1st day of April, 1886, at the monthly rental of Rs. 900 clear of all rates and taxes payable by occupiers.

On MONDAY, the 28th June.

All that piece of ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house thereon, situate on the west side of the Doongry Cooly street outside the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 435 and new survey No. 2626, and the premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 1270, and street No. 148-150, and in the sub-division of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading to the Bombay Jail and Mazagon, on or towards the west partly by the house formerly or now of Jeevrul Baboo, and partly by the house formerly or now of Gocoldas Thakersey and Dewcuran Bhajam, on or towards the north by the house formerly or now of Purbhat Ludha, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Kessowjee Naik, and containing by admeasurement 326 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, all which said premises are now in the occupation of monthly tenants.

On TUESDAY, the 29th June.

All that piece of leasehold land, with the messuage or bungalow and houses, stable and premises standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill in the Island of Bombay, on the west side of Narayan Daboolkar road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue old No. 90 and new No. 16410, and old survey No. 5-29 and new survey No. 7230, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 3349 and street No. 13, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Narayen Daboolkar road, on or towards the west by sea-shore, on or towards the north by the property formerly or now of Tulsidas Jugjeevandas, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of the said Kessowjee Naik, and containing by admeasurement 7,764 square yards or thereabouts.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th June.

All that piece of leasehold ground, together with the messuage and bungalow or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill on the west side of Narayen Daboolkar road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,796 square yards, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on the east by the said Narayen Daboolkar road, on or towards the west by the sea-shore, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Kessowjee Naik, and on or towards the south by a passage and well, and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 92 and new No. 16414, and old survey No. 8-29 and new survey No. 7231, and the premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 3350 and street No. 15, and the said land and premises were formerly and are in the occupation of C. A. Winter, Esquire, Solicitor, as a monthly tenant.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the said Receiver, at the office at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
A pony dog-cart with fast polo pony.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 21st June 1886.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P. Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pulleys, Drums 4.5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill Stores.
T. SUGDEN, 45, New Forras-road, Byculla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MATCHES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, on account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan—
10 cases lion safety matches, ex s.s. Altmore, mark L B in diamond and L S above ½ 1-10.
Terms cash will be required at the time of sale, the cases to be removed at once.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 19th June 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF COCOANUTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bandora in the Oart of M. S. D'Monte, near the Railway Station, and in the chawl of Dadabhoy Muccadum, by order of M. S. DeSouza, and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Meghjee Purahotum—
About 5,500 cocoanuts (fresh.)
,, 4,500 ,, (dry goorgoors.)
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LADIES' DRESSES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—
6 Ladies' dresses, out of those lately shipped by Mr. William Whitely, of London.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 ,, lemon shirtings.
17 ,, damaged longcloths.
5 cases prints.
4 ,, brown drill.
10 casks hoes of various sizes.
3 cases varnish.
1 case boots, shoes and slippers.
6 doz. relief easels.
On account and at the risk of Fazul Dossa.—
13 C B 121-2—2 cases fancy glassware.
On account of the concerned—
34 bags nux vomica, s. w. damaged.
On account of the concerned—
7 bales glazed printing paper, 18 by 22.
11 ,, ,, ,, 25 by 36½.
On account of the concerned—
1 bale 17 reams blue paper, 33.
1 bale 14 ,,
1 case 50 gross solid throstle bobbins 2 by 2.
On account and risk of Haji Dada Aba—
H D A-1—1 case spoons and forks.
On account of the concerned—
9 bales grey shirtings s. w. damaged
2 ,, ,, Dhoties, ,, ,,
On account of the concerned—
6 Doz. relief easels.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong office shigram.
1 ,, waggonette.
1 ,, handsome brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
A consignment of 12 cases containing about 30 dozen, red and 6 dozen white wine from Messrs. Burke and Co., of Algiers.
Sample bottles can be obtained of the undersigned at auction prices.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder—
Ex s.s. Clyde.
50 tons superior teak-scantlings of various sizes!
In lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Medowe Street, Fort, the office furniture and sample goods of Messrs. C. Flemming and Co., consisting of writing desks, chairs, almirah, shelves and sample collection of hanging and other lamps, fillers, locks, knives, shoes, candlesticks, umbrellas, swords, perfumery, albums, musical boxes, stationery, Pilsener Beer, Bitter, a D. B. B. L. C. F. gun, revolver, &c.
The property is on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, H. M.'s 24th Regt. N. I., Apollo Bunder, 5-15 p.m.

Sessoon Institute, Entertainment, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th:—S.s. Dunstan (s), from North Shields; and Clan Cameron (s), Yesterday:—Clan Gordon (s), Ganges (s), King Arthur (s), Mulacca (s), Chindwara (s), Bhundara (s), Euphrates (s), and Brig Fano.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Essex and Amphitrite left the dock on Saturday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Shaik Beckie Shaik Ebrahim, living in the Tramway stables at Colaba, has reported to the police the theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 73, from his room.

THEFT AT A MOSQUE.—Abdool Rahman Khan Mahomed, residing at Nagdevy Street, has reported to the police that whilst at prayers on Friday in the Memon Wada mosque, his waistcoat, in the pocket of which was a gold watch and silver chain, valued at Rs. 75, was stolen.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Mutoonga on the body of Chandree, woman, aged 16 years, the wife of a labourer residing in a hut at that locality, who was bitten by a snake on the right hand, and died a few hours after the occurrence. A verdict of death by snake-bite was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 24th Regt. N. I., at the Apollo Bunder, at quarter-past 6 o'clock this evening, weather permitting:—

March	Ein Hoch Der Edlen	Edlenberg.
Pavang	Conti	Vasseur.
Valse	Dolores	Waldteufel.
Selection	Boccaccio	Suppé.
Valse	Mis Cara	Bucalossi.
Galop	Mit Dampf	Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COMMITED TO THE SESSIONS.—Babajee Raghojee was on Saturday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with causing the death of Sonea, his wife, on the 21st April last, by doing a rash and negligent act by striking her on the head with a bill-hook. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence for the prosecution, which was similar to that adduced before the coroner, formally committed the accused for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A DISHONEST BILL-COLLECTOR.—Gopal Ramjee, a bill-collector of the firm of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon two separate charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 99-6-0, the property of the company. The accused was entrusted with bills to collect the outstandings of the company from their customers. He collected the amount in question from Messrs. B. and A. Hormajee and Messrs. Begby and Co. and appropriated it to his own use. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION IN SALSETTE.—A correspondent writes:—A petition is shortly to be presented to the agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, by the inhabitants of Santa Cruz, Dandia, Vile Parle, Kadi, Jarimari and other villages of Salsette, lying between Bandora and Andheri, praying that a station be established at or near the first-named village for their convenience. They urge that the distance between Bandora and Andheri is over five miles, and they have to choose between those two stations for travelling to Bombay and back, and have to walk in either case about two miles. This necessarily involves loss of time and consequently of money. They are chiefly fishermen and vegetable sellers, and their principal places of business are the Bombay markets in different parts of the city. They all live within a radius of a mile or a mile-and-a-half from Santa Cruz, and a station at this place will be an immense boon to them, and at the same time advantageous to the Railway Company. We are assured that within a year or so, there has been a steady rise in the value of landed property in Bombay and its suburbs; and the villages named above have not escaped the contagion; and there is every prospect of the demand that at present exists for eligible land beyond Bandora being increased tenfold. Travelling by rail between Bombay and Salsette will, therefore, be constantly undertaken by people as the latter rises in importance. In addition to these considerations, the village of Santa Cruz is used by men of the native regiments quartered in Bombay and by the Volunteer Corps for the firing practice during the eight months of the fair season. They travel from Bombay to Bandora by rail, and to reach their firing ground they have to walk a long distance, say about two miles, and after their hard work is over, they have to march back to the station, with their accoutrements and followers. This process is not only tedious, but causes loss of time as well. A large area of ground is reserved by Government for the railway at Santa Cruz, and it is available for immediate use. Nearly thirty-six trains run between Bombay and Bandora, and of these six run up as far as Andheri, and one to Verar. Now those trains which travel beyond Bandora, can stop at Santa Cruz without incurring any additional expense, except that of maintaining a small establishment for the new station. This extra cost will, it is stated, more than cover the ordinary expenditure incurred at a small railway station. If one could be temporarily built just at present, it will confer a lasting boon on the poor villagers about Santa Cruz during the present wet weather; and a permanent one after the monsoon.

AN UNRULY SEAMAN.

AT the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Captain Thomas Tupman, master of the British ship Celtic Chief, charged John Byrne, an able seaman on his ship, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands. On the arrival of the vessel in the port the accused, with another mate named Erasmus, absented themselves without leave, and refused to turn to. Erasmus, proving he was ill, was sent to the European General Hospital. Byrne, when called upon by his Worship, admitted having left the ship without leave, and said he wanted his discharge as he was determined never to go to sea again with the captain.

Mr. Cooper said he could not give the accused his discharge nor order the captain to do so. If the captain wished, accused would have to go to sea with him.

Byrne: Well, he will have to take me in irons. I shall never do another stroke of work on that ship. We have been badly treated; there is no comfort either forward or aft.

Mr. Cooper remarked that all he could do was to send Byrne to jail till the ship was ready for sea, and then, if the captain wished to take him to sea, he would be put on board.

Captain Tupman expressed his willingness not to part with Byrne.

Byrne: Well, you'll have to take my remains.

Mr. Cooper: Oh, let him sit down for a time. I shall speak to him afterwards when I have more time.

Byrne was then seated by Inspector Lee Smith on a bench behind the interpreter's chair. He appeared very dissatisfied with the result of the case and annoyed at the wish the captain expressed of taking him back to sea, knowing he had the power to do so. Captain Tupman, still in the witness-box, asked Mr. Cooper about the costs of the case. After he was told they would be paid by the defaulting seaman he left the box, and was leaving the Court when Byrne stood up, and gave vent to his ill-temper by throwing his hat at him. Fortunately another case had just been called on, and the attention of the Court was engaged in it, so Byrne's unseemly conduct did not cause a commotion. Two European constables at once took Byrnes to the chowkey, and he was subsequently brought before Mr. Cooper, who, taking him into his chambers, dealt with him there, but he still refusing, the Magistrate sentenced him to a fortnight's hard labour.

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made. The Excelsior Folding Chairs legs fold up to size of fishing-rod, Rs. 7-8 and 8-8; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery, Moir's Army Rations, &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO, Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

THE ABU LAWRENCE SCHOOL.

SURGEON MAJOR L. D. SPENCER, the honorary secretary, in his report on the Lawrence School for Soldiers' children, says:—

The reports, from the Sub-Inspector of Army Schools and the Medical Officer in charge, show that, while the education of the children has been closely attended to, their health has as usual been good.

The elder children besides taking an active part in the household duties of the school are encouraged to look after the younger ones. The girls have regular instruction in needlework, mending and darning, and in cutting out and making up clothing. The cooking class continues to work well under the careful supervision of the head mistress. The boys are trained in gymnastics and are drilled as a company twice a week, when the girls are also practised in extension movements, and in other suitable exercises. The carpenter's class has been closed throughout the year, but will be re-opened when the services of a competent instructor can be secured.

It was supposed four years ago that the introduction of the short service system would diminish the number of applications for the admission of soldiers' children. This supposition, however, has proved erroneous. The extension of railways and perhaps a wider recognition of the advantages offered by the school have caused a number of applicants to increase, and judging from the experience of the last four years, the committee are led to believe that even under the terms of short service enlistment there will always be soldiers' children sufficient to fill the Institution.

The Railway School, which was temporarily joined to the parent Institution in 1882, has worked armoniously with it, and this result has been mainly due to the cheerful performance of additional duties by the school staff and to consideration on the part of the railway authorities who, it may be mentioned, are responsible for the entire cost of maintaining the children of their employes at the school. The children are, however, drawn from two different classes, and in each there are elements somewhat antagonistic to the other. Parents employed on the railway have frequently views and ideas regarding their children which it is difficult or impossible to reconcile with the rules and arrangements obtaining in the Military Institution. It is therefore satisfactory to the committee to be able to state that the railway school is now in course of construction, and that the building will probably be ready for occupation by about the middle of next year.

In cordially thanking the numerous donors and subscribers to the school funds for their generous aid in the past, the committee would solicit a continuance of such generosity in the future on the grounds that the school is doing sound, solid, useful work, and is deserving of liberal support.

In concluding their report the committee desire to express their satisfaction with the excellent services rendered by the Staff generally, and are glad to have this opportunity of again recording their high appreciations of the thoroughness as well as of the kindliness and zeal with which Mr. and Mrs. Eagleseme, the head master and mistress have, as heretofore, laboured for the welfare of the school.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY MR. GARSTIN.

THE following is the order passed by Colonel J. Macdonald Smith, the Chief Magistrate at the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Egmore, in the case in which Mr. Willie Grant, instructed by Mr. Branson applied again on behalf of Mr. P. Kotasawmy Taver, the Sub-Division Zeminder of Ramnad, for a summons against Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.I.E., Second Member of the Board of Revenue on a charge of defamation:—

"In continuation of application No. 3,706, Mr. P. Kotasawmy Taver submits another application for a summons against Mr. Garstin, in which he enters into the alleged feud between Mr. Garstin and Mr. Crole, and deducts from that the cause of malice against himself, which malice, Mr. Kotasawmy Taver states, he believes must have induced Mr. Garstin to publish what Mr. Kotasawmy Taver calls defamatory statements about him, though at the same time he again reiterates 'I am unable to say what motive the defendant had for defaming me,' and 'what motive he entertained towards me. This renewed application has been submitted in consequence of my remarking, in my last order, that in the first information and affidavit there was no allegation of express malice, nor facts that would *prima facie* raise any suggestion of want of good faith. Mr. Grant urges for his client that, under Section 105 of the Evidence Act, it is for Mr. Garstin to prove the existence of circumstances bringing the case under any of the general exceptions of the Indian Penal Code. This would be the case if this Court was of opinion that a *prima facie* case was made out, and granted the summons. Mr. Garstin examined the Guntamanakanoor Zemindar, as I stated before, in his own interest and in the interest of public justice with reference to the dacoity case; and I am further of opinion that his proceedings were introductory to and in aid of the final investigation by a Court of Justice, and are therefore privileges. The complainant has, in his present information, brought forward no new facts, or fresh grounds, such as would warrant a re-consideration of the order I have passed on the first information. Application rejected."

A WEDDING AT OOTACAMUND.

THE marriage of Lieutenant Rupert Edward Sullivan, 10th N. I., second son of the Hon'ble H. E. Sullivan, C.S.I., of "The Cedars," Ootacamund, with Miss Amy Lucy Oakes, eldest daughter of Colonel Oakes, M.S.C., took place at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, on the 15th instant. Mr. Sullivan, the bridegroom's brother, was bestman. The bride was attended by one bridesmaid, Miss Lilian Sullivan, youngest sister of the bridegroom. The bridge, who was given away by her father, wore a handsome dress of rich white stain, trimmed with deep real French blonde lace, pain tulle veil fastened with sprays of orange blossoms, and she carried an immense bouquet of white carnations, roses, orange blossoms and maiden hair, the gift of Mrs. Hutchins. The bridesmaid's dress was cream China silk relieved with delicate seagreen, and she wore round her neck pearl beads to match. Shortly before 4 p.m. the bridal party arrived at the Church, and were met by the Bishop of the Diocese, and the acting chaplain, the Rev. Acheson Williams, and the choir, who preceded them down the aisle, singing the favorite wedding hymn "The voice that breathed o'er Eden." After the ceremony, the bridal party went into the vestry to sign their names, and during the interval which elapsed, Mr. William Misquith, Organist of St. Stephen's, played Mendleshon's Wedding March, and various other spirited selections. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan received the wedding party at "The Cedars," where, in spite of the inclement weather, the three reception rooms were crowded almost to unpleasantness. The wedding cake (by Dignets of Madras) being cut by the bride with the bridegroom's sword, champagne and the usual refreshments were handed round, and one or two good speeches were made. Mr. H. Grimes made a very neat, appropriate speech in honor of the newly wedded couple, and the bridegroom responded in a few manly words. Shortly after six o'clock the young couple started on their honeymoon, which is to be passed at Coonoor. The bride's travelling dress was of ruby cashmere and coral satin, with bonnet to match. They received many handsome and useful presents; among them, from the bridegroom, a gold necklace and pearl locket, and a diamond half troop ring. From the bridegroom's father and mother, complete sets of a China glass; Colonel St. Maur Wynch, a silver tea and coffee service, and set of salt cellars in case; the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Master, a plated salad bowl and set of knives in case. Major General Wilson and Mrs. Indian Salvers; Mrs. Ashpiter complete set of electro-plate service, Carltons, clock, etc., etc. Among the wedding guests, there were H. E. the Governor and Mrs. Grant-Duff, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and Lady MacPherson, Miss Somers-Cocks, the Bishop of the Diocese, Miss Gell, the Resident of Bangalore and Mrs. Girdlestone, the Hon'ble C. Master, and Mrs. Master, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brandt, and Mrs. Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. Castle-Stewart Stewart's, Colonel and Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Leggatt, Dr. and the Misses Shaw, Colonel and Mr. Faunce, Colonel and Mr. Curtois, Mrs. Waldegrave Bradley, Mrs. Bradley, and Miss Bradley, Major and Mr. Yule, Mrs. Carter, the Rev. and Mrs. Goldsmith, Captain and Mrs. Stevens, etc., etc., etc.—*Mail.*

MADRAS.

A MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.—The Marine Court of Enquiry constituted under the orders of Government to enquire into the circumstances attending the loss of the Native barque Nonpareil, which was wrecked on the north groyne of the Madras Harbour, on the 23rd ultimo, assembled this morning at the Black Town Presidency Magistrates' Court, at 12 noon. The Court was composed of Mr. W. M. Scharlieb (Presidency Magistrate) as President, and Captain C. H. Rowland, (Second Assistant Master Attendant), Captain J. Saul (Master of the Huntly Castle), and Captain E. Saunders (Master of the Gratitude) as Nautical Assessors. The Master Attendant of Madras considered the conduct of the Master and the mate of the Nonpareil highly culpable, in not only being absent themselves, but in also allowing a great portion of the crew to be on shore during the stormy season in Madras. Hence the enquiry. Mr. C. V. Sundram Sastri defended both the master (Mada Sahyasi) and the mate (Rahimathula Saib), of the wrecked vessel. On the names of the witnesses being called, it was ascertained that the tindal of the vessel—named Ramaswamy—had absconded.—*Mail.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

ALLEGED BI-METALLIC FALLACIES.

PROFESSOR J. SHIELDS NICHOLSON, of the Edinburgh University, who has lately brought out an excellent hand-book on the Currency Question, has contributed an article to the *Scotsman*, in which he deals with Mr. Giffen's paper on "Some Fallacies of Bi-Metallism." The following are some of the principal passages of Professor Nicholson's letter:—

THE FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT IN RESPECT OF STANDARD MONEY.

The first fallacy of which bi-metallists are accused is a mistake as to the proper functions of Government as regards coinage. Mr. Giffen commences his argument by the admission that "on various grounds the practical discussion of a subject like this should proceed upon the assumption that the State may properly interfere, for some purposes at least, in matters of coinage." Accordingly, he has to show that bi-metallists either ask Government to interfere for an object which is not worth attaining, or which through its incapacity it is unable to attain. Apparently an endeavour is made to convict them on both counts of the indictment, but the charge is throughout rather covertly insinuated than expressly stated; and Mr. Giffen has himself to blame if his zeal for destroying the heterodoxy which arises from excess should seem to have blinded him into the heterodoxy which comes from deficiency. At any rate, his account of the objects which should be kept in view in a good system of coinage seems strangely meagre when compared with the treatment in such a well-known and popular hand-book as Professor Jevons' "Money." "The primary object of a metallic currency," says Mr. Giffen, "is universally admitted to be merely to secure a common medium of exchange within a particular community; to save communities from the necessity of barter, &c." But no economist of repute would admit that this is the only object which a good currency should fulfil. Hundreds of different articles have been used as money in this sense at different times—tobacco, corn, oil, shells—but have been abandoned in favour of gold and silver. The simple truth is, that in the progress of society the element of time becomes of more and more importance. One of the principal differences between primitive and advanced societies, it has often been pointed out, consists in the greater emphasis laid in the latter on provision for the future. Accordingly, what is generally described as stability of value becomes one of the most important characteristics of good money. The evils of a fluctuating currency find a startling illustration in the issues of inconvertible paper. The great durability of gold and silver, and the small annual supply relatively to the total amount in existence, give them greater stability of value compared with the mass of commodities than these commodities possess *inter se*; and that is one of the principal reasons why they are preferred as the medium of exchange. No one questions the imperative necessity of avoiding as far as possible fluctuations in the value of the currency, and bi-metallists are certainly guilty of no fallacy in emphasising the importance of this object. The fallacy, then, if there be one, must arise from the unreasonable demands made on the capacities and powers of governments in the measures demanded to secure the end desired. Instead of stating precisely the differences between a bi-metallic currency and a mono-metallic system with subsidiary coins of silver, Mr. Giffen contents himself with a vague and general attack on "managed" currencies, and a laboured attempt to make bi-metallism a species of Protection, and thus bring against it the familiar weapons of Free-trade. The careless reader would imagine from Mr. Giffen's *ex parte* statement that bi-metallists propose that one or more Governments should, if not from day to day, at any rate very frequently, determine the ratio to be adopted in coining gold and silver; that contracts for payments in one metal would be rendered illegal, and that Governments would have to study the movements of prices as carefully and constantly as farmers or fishermen study the weather. 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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 19.

CONSOLS were unaltered on the London Stock Exchange yesterday at 101, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was also unchanged, but with a further decline of ⅛d. per oz. in Bar Silver, which now stands at 44⅛d. Rupee Paper has declined ½, Fours now standing at £69-10, Fours-and-a-half at £72-5.

In the London General Produce markets the tone was dull with lower prices all round, Linseed and Rapeseed being both partially 3d. per quarter cheaper. In Wheat hard red was 3d. per quarter easier in London, and No. 2 soft white in Liverpool had declined 1d. per cental.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday was firm, the business being estimated at 10,000 bales, and although spot quotations were unchanged, Americans to arrive were 1-32d. to 1-64d. higher. To-day's report is quiet for spots but firmer for arrivals, the sales being put at 8,000 bales and prices unchanged. From New York no alteration has been advised during the two days, 9⅛ cents for ready Mid-Uplands and 8·99 cents per lb. for October delivery being still the quoted figures. We give below our usual weakly comparison of the statistical position made up to yesterday with the two previous seasons. The visible supply for all Europe has diminished during the week by 60,000 bales, making it 70,000 bales more than last year, and 160,000 bales less than the year previous. The Liverpool stock on the other hand has increased by 22,000 bales on the week, but is still 252,000 bales less than last and 229,000 below the preceding year. This discrepancy, however, is being rapidly narrowed, as a month ago the deficiency compared with last year was 329,000 bales, and by the end of September or beginning of October we look for the figures getting to about the same level as last year. What that position may mean though, in the matter of prices, it is quite impossible to say. Should we have a good monsoon here to maintain the demand for goods, and no adverse turn in home politics to interfere with trade, short time or higher prices would be the only alternatives apparently open, but there is so much uncertainty not only on the points mentioned, but also respecting the American Cotton crop, and last but not least the value of Silver, that any attempt to foretell the course of the market is attended with great difficulty. One thing only is pretty clear, that the existing aspect of affairs favors firmness so long as nothing of an outside untoward character supervenes.

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 18th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Total supply of all kinds.....	2,120,000	2,050,000	2,280,000
" " Surats	514,000	414,000	711,000
For the United Kingdom only, the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	664,000	916,000	893,000
" London	16,000	22,000	54,000
American afloat	130,000	30,000	40,000
East Indian "	107,000	72,000	167,000
	917,000	1,040,000	1,154,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5½d.	5 11-16d.	6⅜d.
" Good Fair Dholiera ...	3¾d.	4 13-16d.	4¼d.
Difference..	1¾d.	¾d.	1⅞d.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Week's Receipts	27,000	3,000	5,000
" Exports to U. K.....	23,000	14,000	40,000
" " Continent	8,000	8,000	16,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	5,197,000	4,677,000	4,769,000
" Exports to U. K. " ..	2,311,000	2,293,000	2,257,000
" " Continent " ..	1,665,000	1,381,000	1,383,000
" Stock in the Ports	424,000	362,000	364,000
Saturday's Receipts.....	7,000	1,300	300

We have nothing now to report respecting the market here, the state of the weather putting a stop to all business in the staple.

The receipts yesterday were :—

GROWTH.	Cwts.	Equal F. P. Bales.
Dholleras	3,479	994
Bengals	2,130	609
Berar	1,873	535
Khandeish	834	239
Barsee and Nuggur	1,673	478
Western and Madras.....	1,792	512
Compta and Dharwar	1,361	389
Persian	25	7
Total Day's Receipts ...	13,167	3,763
Total Receipts for 5 days (14th to 18th June)	85,496	24,429
Total Receipts Since 1st Jan. 1886.	4,454,145	1,272,615
Do. do. 1885.	3,255,557	930,159

In WHEAT and SEEDS business is quite at a standstill, and as the rains become more extended, up-country supplies will rapidly contract. The receipts of Produce into Bombay were as follows :—

By	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed	Poppy Seed.	Groundnut.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sea.....	...	...	...	...	...	..
B.B. & C.I.Ry...	11,321	2,736	3,184	...	198	..
G. I. P. Ry.....	18,742	3,851	...	2,685	12	..
Total	30,063	6,587	3,184	2,685	210	..
Total for 5 days	247,210	42,072	44,748	8,818	5,621	1,915
Total for 1886						
since 1st Jan	7,271,389	2,933,997	911,076	778,657	82,912	304,620
Do. 1885.	5,933,728	4,015,319	1,095,465	990,748	...	..

FREIGHTS are naturally feeling the effects of a stoppage of shipments and a reduction in the arrivals of produce, and although rates are nominally unaltered, there is no doubt a quietness in the market verging on weakness. The s. s. Roumania we hear has been fixed for a full cargo for Marseilles, early July loading, at 19s. 6d. per ton, with pockets at 5s., which is a reduction of about 1s. per ton from the former level.

EXCHANGE to begin with was quoted at yesterday's closing level, but the absence of bills has caused a further decline of 1-32d. in the rate for credits, at which the market closes with a quiet weak feeling. We quote for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 3-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 11-32d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 7-16d.	"
Credits " "	1s. 5 17-32d.	"
Francs " "	185.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull for ready at Rs. 97¼ for Fours and for delivery the quotation has receded to Rs. 97 7-16. Fours-and-a-half have declined to Rs. 100⅝.

SHARES like everything else have been very quiet to-day, and there are no movements to notice except some slight fluctuations in Spinning and Weaving mills. In Connaught and Empress there has been an advance of Rs. 5 and in James Greaves of Rs. 10, while Jewraz Balloo, Khatao Muckonjee and Manockjee Petit are Rs. 5 lower. Queens have declined Rs. 7½, and Ripon Rs. 2½ per share.

(*For Bombay Bill and Stock List, See page 3.*)

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 8, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

EYE-SIGHT.—Perfection of sight can only be obtained when each eye sees equally well. The great necessity and importance of a proper examination of the eyes is remarkably demonstrated by the very large percentage of persons whose eyes are not alike. Mofussil residents, to get properly suited, should obtain my new sight test (price 2 annas).

N. LAZARUS,

OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mangoe Lane, CALCUTTA.

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A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

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WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

CEYLON.

BIRTHS.

BUCKLEY—June 4, at Turret Road, Colombo, the wife of Edward Buckley, of a daughter.

MASON—June 2, at Craigie Lea, Colombo, the wife of J D Mason, C C S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BOSANQUET—June 3, at Amherst, Uda Pussellawa, Norman William, the infant son of William and Elinor Bosanquet.

HEPPONSTALL—June 6, at Kalutara, William George Augustus Hepponstall (Joe) Proctor, Supreme Court, aged 47 years, 9 months and 17 days.

TILLEKERATNE—June 1, at Lodge Harmony, Matara, Edward Conrad Peter, the eldest son of John F Tillekeratne Mudaliyar, of the Matara Kachcheri and Four Gravets, aged 10 years, 3 months and 15 days.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WEST—June 17, at Victoria Hotel, the wife of Clement West, G I P Railway, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DADABHOY—June 20, at Dady Seth's Agiary Lane, Baijee, widow of Khan Saheb Dadabhoy Shapoorjee, late Sir-Karkoon Continental Custom's and Excise, Mother of Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Registrar, Bombay. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—June 17, at Madras, the wife of Captain E B Anderson, R A, of a son, (prematurely).

KER—June 11, at Mount Abu, Rajputana, the wife of Thomas Ker, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a daughter.

STEVENS—June 5, at Monghyr, the wife of Percy Wansbrough Stevens, of a daughter.

TAYLOR—June 15, at Bangalore, the wife of J Lushington Taylor, Esq, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SIVEWRIGHT—GASS—June 12, at St Mark's, Bangalore, by the Rev W. Trend, R Sivewright, Executive Engineer, P W D, to Ethel Rosalie, youngest daughter of Samuel Gass, Sidcup, Kent.

THOMPSON—ANDREWS—June 14, at R C Chapel, St John's Hill, Bangalore, by the Rev Father Jansoone, Frank T A Thompson, Straits Medical Service, to Jessie Amelia Andrews, second daughter of the late S. Andrews, of Rangoon.

DEATH.

WATSON—May 28, At Sirdarpur, C I, of typhoid fever, Lieutenant Phillips Watson, Wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion, and Officiating Adjutant, Malwa Bheel Corps.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1886.

THE damaging revelations which have been made in regard to the Madras scandals during the last few days have put into a new and serious light the conduct of the Madras Government. Rightly or wrongly people have been convinced that a great wrong has been done to one of the best men that the Madras Civil Service numbers in its ranks, and Mr. Crole is held to be the victim of a very discreditable conspiracy, in which—though it is a serious and a grievous thing to say so—the conspirators are the Government of the southern Presidency. For the effect of these recent disclosures is to put out of sight the question whether the Collector of Madura had been insubordinate, and whether he deserved a transfer from that district to the eminently undesirable district of Anantapura. They obscure even the question whether or not Mr. Crole's subsequent suspension was an act of flagrant injustice—though that is necessarily involved in the larger question whether a Madras Member of Council has been engaged in land transactions forbidden by the rules of the service, and whether in order to save Mr. H. E. Sullivan the Government have sacrificed Mr. Crole. For that is the point to which this revelation of memoranda and Government orders and affidavits has brought in. The Government have put Mr. Crole upon his trial, and in their one-sided, domineering, and despotic way, they have found him guilty and passed sentence upon him. The public may not even now be qualified to exercise the function of a court of appeal in this matter, though public opinion, much as Mr. Grant Duff may despise it, is at least as impartial a tribunal for the purposes of this enquiry as His Excellency in Council. It has taken upon itself to revise the sentence passed upon Mr. Crole, and to reverse it. But the matter cannot end here. These papers, if they are to be treated as anything more than a mere *Chronique Scandaleuse*, lead up to the plain and practical question, "How is the reputation of Mr. Sullivan, Member of Council, to be cleared from the allegations brought against him in Mr. Crole's memorandum, and in the affidavits by which it is supported?" It is no longer Mr. Crole who is on his trial, but Mr. Sullivan and every member of the Madras Government, including especially Mr. Grant Duff himself. It is not impossible that they have an answer to all the serious things that stand recorded against them. They have indeed, answered them in visiting Mr. Crole's revelation of these things by sentencing him to a year's suspension from office. But that, as the case stands, looks like a mere *ipse dixit*—the answer of a despotic oligarchy to an individual who had nothing but truth on his side—and no one will accept Mr. Crole's suspension for having called attention to Mr. Sullivan's conduct as in any degree a vindication of that conduct. The Queen in "Alice in Wonderland," with her "sentence first—verdict afterwards; off with her head!" was not more sublimely independent of juridical explanation of her proceedings than Mr. Grant Duff and his Council have been.

Mr. Crole was suspended for bringing to the notice of his Government circumstances which led him to the conclusion that Mr. Sullivan, Member of Council though he was, had been engaged in land transactions in contravention of the clear prohibitions of a general order passed some years ago, when dealings in land by members of the Civil Service had attained something of the proportions of a scandal. He seems to have become possessed by the conviction that the old scandal was being revived, and it is surely not to his discredit that the belief that a member of Mr. Grant Duff's Council was engaged in these transactions did not deter him from reporting on the subject to his Government. He had seen, to use his own words—worthier than any that the Madras Government seem to have used in any stage of the controversy—flagrant breaches of the Civil Service covenant, which had of late years become more and more an open scandal, and which were destroying the just influence and usefulness of its members. If one-tenth part of what he heard were true, he said, about land-holding and land-jobbing transactions, and were to come out before a Commission, the state of the Civil Service in its present form was sealed. "My opinion had all along been—I freely admit it—that every man who has been connected with these things has infringed his covenant, and that outside pressure should be anticipated by the compulsory retirement of all such. The demoralization and loss of tone which have followed the growth of the commercial spirit in a service from which it is strictly excluded are known everywhere." Now it is very clear that if even Members of Council had infringed their covenant by engaging in transactions of this kind, it was the duty of the Collector of a district in which the offence was committed to bring it to the notice of the Government. And what were the *prima facie* grounds for making it a charge against Mr. Sullivan that he had violated the rule of the service upon this subject? It was officially brought to Mr. Crole's knowledge that a son of Mr. Sullivan's, who had risen to nothing higher than an acting appointment as superintendent of district police, had been making strenuous endeavours to sell for Rs. 1,20,000 a tea estate at Ootacamund which had been valued by a professional estate valuator at not more than Rs. 25,000. The Zemindar to whom it was offered ultimately declined to buy it, alleging that the purchase money was in excess of what he was able to give. There are circumstances in the case which make us think that the Zemindar was by far the more honourable party to the bargain. It is, for example, much easier to commend his spontaneous remittance of Rs. 97-8 to Mr. Sullivan for expenses incurred in the valuation than it is to commend Mr. Sullivan's advice to him "not to consult people who are ignorant of the business, or you may be misled, and I should be sorry for this after all the trouble I have had." It is significant to notice that there was one exception to the caution herein conveyed. The one man whom Mr. Sullivan thinks "a safe man to advise you" is "old Srinivassa Moodelly," and old Srinivassa Moodelly happens oddly enough to be a dependent of Mr. Sullivan's father, the Member of Council, and a man whom the latter is known to have gone out of his way to befriend. We will not enquire how far the Zemindar upon whom the estate was so eagerly pressed is correct in believing, as he says in his affidavit, that the attempt to make him buy it was "a swindle carefully plotted beforehand." The important question is, whose was the estate which Mr. J. F. Sullivan offered to sell—his own or his father's? Or, if there are technical difficulties in the way of giving a conclusive answer to that, did the facts that were known to him warrant Mr. Crole in reporting to the Governor that a member of his Council, and not the unemployed Acting Superintendent of Police, who tried to negotiate the sale, was the owner of the Richings estate? The prevalent belief that the estate belonged to the Hon. Mr. Sullivan would of itself have gone far to give a *bona fide* character to Mr. Crole's action. Nobody seems to have questioned the reality of Mr. Sullivan's interest in the estate. "It was known to me from the commencement," says the Zemindar, "that I was being asked to purchase the estates from the Hon. Mr. Sullivan and not from his son. The latter told me he could do nothing without communicating with his father." The Local Fund Engineer of the district "never knew that there was any doubt as to its ownership," and the tenor of every statement on that matter in the affidavits is the same. And the reasonability of the prevalent belief is not reduced by the noteworthy little circumstance that the Zemindar was asked by the younger Mr. Sullivan to return an unsigned memorandum regarding the property which was in the handwriting of the Member of Council. Mr. Crole seems to us to have abundantly established the *bona fide* character of his intervention. He seems also to have provided much more than a strong basis for his belief that his advice to the Zemindar not to purchase the Richings estate gained for him the enmity of the Hon. Mr. Sullivan. We imagine that the Madras Government must have been not a little surprised by the strength of the evidence which Mr. Crole produced when challenged to give proof of his allegations on that point.

It may be that the Madras Government will be spared the trouble of deciding whether or not Mr. Sullivan shall be given the opportunity of rebutting or explaining the charges made against him in Mr. Crole's memorandum and the affidavits supporting it. That decision, it is possible, will be taken elsewhere—taken perhaps in quarters where it would be much easier to decide than at Madras how many others are to be associated with Mr. Sullivan in responsibility. For if the forbidden land transaction was the Member of Council's, the condonation of it, and the astounding retribution that was measured out to Mr. Crole for revealing it was that of His Excellency in Council—a very ugly fact which obviously cannot be dealt with in Madras alone. The truth is that much larger interests than those of honest government in the Madras Presidency are at stake in this business. The character of civil administration throughout India would be in jeopardy if it were proved to be a possible thing for a local Government to conspire with impunity for the shielding of eminent violators of its own rules, and mete out harsh punishment upon subordinates whose only sin is that they have been more honest than their superiors. It is too late, we believe, to ask Mr. Grant Duff to see that justice is done and the reputation of his Council is vindicated. He himself is as much implicated in the charges which have lately been made public as his Councillor, and we cannot see how it can be left to him to determine how and when and by whom the vindication which is imperatively called for is offered. The decision upon that matter surely rests elsewhere than at Madras.

THE *post-mortem* withdrawal by the *Statesman* of the charges which it had made against the late Mr. Miller, of Burdwan, has been made in a fashion which is, to say the least, singular. It is, perhaps, characteristic of a paper in whose view of things nothing looms so largely as an ever-present "ourselves" that its first thought, after having announced the death of the gentleman whom it had wrongly censured, was to look after its own justification. "Although his suit against this journal (the Calcutta paper says) ceases by this sad event, we feel it due to our own character and to the *Statesman* to say that his deposition in the Police Court, from the minute and circumstantial denial given by him therein to the grave charges made against him in our columns, had convinced us that we had been largely misled, and we feel that it is only right for us to say now what we were but waiting the proper opportunity for saying while Mr. Miller was yet alive." Surely this is not the way in which to set about doing justice to the character of a dead man whom, whatever your motives may have been, you have wronged beyond reparation. Only an overweening vanity—a morbid inability to conceive of anything outside that "ourselves" which holds the *Statesman* in such slavish subjection—would have led a writer to believe that, in the presence of a fact like Mr. Miller's death, with the wrong done him unrepaired, his own character was of more than secondary importance. Some of our Calcutta contemporaries have dealt with the peculiar notion which the *Statesman* entertains as to the proper opportunity of withdrawing an accusation which you know to be unjust and unfounded. Six weeks or thereabouts passed between the day on which Mr. Miller, by his deposition in the Police Court, satisfied the *Statesman* that the charges it had made against him were not true, and the day on which the accident of his death provoked it to confess that it was so satisfied. The contrast between the deliberateness with which it set about the task of clearing Mr. Miller's character and the haste with which it set about the doubtless more congenial task of vindicating its own, is striking, though it may be easily accounted for by the phenomenal egoism which presides over the operations of the Calcutta journal.

A REUTER'S telegram announces that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has been invited to stand for Holborn in the coming elections, and that he has accepted the invitation. It is to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's disadvantage, we fear, that a metropolitan constituency has been chosen for him, the metropolis being almost certain to be subject to an even greater reaction in the direction of Conservatism than that at the last election. Mr. Dadabhai, of course, will stand as a Liberal; his attitude when the famous resolution for despatching the delegates was under discussion last year having made it difficult for him to stand in detachment from the Liberal party. This is a pity for him, and for those who wish to see him represent Indian interests in Parliament. Apart from that, no candidate who could have gone from this country to try his chances before an English constituency would have been so much entitled to the good wishes of all classes. His high personal character, his disinterested public spirit, and his wide and thorough acquaintance with nearly all the great problems of the internal polity of India, mark him out as a man more qualified for the important function that he seeks than any aspirant who has yet revealed himself. Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose has been again accepted by the Liberals of Deptford, but we name that eloquent Bengali gentleman, not with any disposition to admit that for solid political attainments his name ought to be mentioned in the same breath with that of Mr. Dadabhai, but with a regretful sense that the latter will suffer from the want of the showy, but quite superficial qualifications of the candidate for Deptford. A constituency needs to know Mr. Dadabhai much longer and much more intimately than the electors of Holborn can get to know him between now and the election, which cannot be more than three weeks hence, if it is to be sufficiently impressed with his merits to vote for him. This consideration makes us doubtful of his success, though it in no way denies recognition to his large intellectual and moral qualifications for Parliamentary life. Mr. Dadabhai's opponent, we presume, will be Colonel Duncan, a Royal Engineer's officer who was elected in November by a substantial majority.

A VISIT TO THE INDO-COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

FOUR Exhibitions have now been held at South Kensington, and there can be no doubt that of the four the last is in every respect the best, and should prove the most popular. Not only that it is in itself the most interesting—and the opportunities it affords for studying the economic and artistic (or inartistic) products of peoples representing well-nigh every stage of development are unique—but it is also the best arranged of the gigantic shows. For example, the substitution in the Great Entrance Hall of pictures of Colonial towns for the fearsome advertisements that formerly made day and night hideous, is a decided improvement. A bird's-eye view of Melbourne as it was some fifty years ago and as it is; of Sydney Harbour, New Zealand scenery, &c., are certainly pleasanter to look upon than pictorial representations of liver-pads, soaps, pills, electric braces, and pale ales. Again the large Central galleries, with exhibits on either side and a clear space, some twenty-three feet wide in the middle, not only present a far finer *coup d'œil* than when the whole of the centres were taken up with stands, but are much pleasanter to walk along than the former narrow paths down which you had to fight your way and from which you emerged weary and worn.

The grouping also of the exhibits, though their enormous mass precludes a thoroughly systematic arrangement, seems very satisfactory. I say "seems," because at present I am able to deal only with the general effect of the Exhibition. To speak in detail with anything like real knowledge and accuracy will take even the most energetic and experienced of sightseers many a week of serious study.

On emerging from the sub-way that leads from the South Kensington station to the Exhibition, a dreary quarter-of-a-mile long tunnel, whose white bare walls are unrelieved by anything but eternal and exasperating directions to "keep to the right;" a night-mare of a tunnel that we feel will haunt our dreams when we are suffering from indigestion, and come back to us in moments of depression; on emerging from this purgatorial sub-way we thankfully find ourselves in the midst of that portion of the Exhibition (by far the largest) known as "India." The effect is dazzling. For a moment the mass of light and colour is almost overwhelming. But for the presence—horribly incongruous here of the "'Arrys" of all classes with their respective "'Arriets"; but for the finely-dressed ladies and chimney-pot-hatted gentlemen, but for the essentially modern cockney parents and their modern offspring, we should think some powerful magician had spirited us away to that Orient endeared to us by the Arabian Nights, or that some poet had carried us "Auf Flugeln des Gesanges" to those sacred shores of the Ganges where we might dream our "seligen Traum." But with 'Arry abroad there is no time for dreaming, and so, armed with catalogue and a determination to "look at everything,"—we start.

The first room—we should say "Gallery"—we come to is that known as the "Economic or Imperial Court," and we notice that most visitors pass through it quickly. Yet it is unquestionably one of the most interesting of the Indian Courts, though it appeals less to the eye than many others. Here the exhibits, which are intended to give some idea of the resources, productive powers, and commerce of India, are arranged not in geographical order, but in classes, irrespective of the districts whence they come. We are told that an effort has been made to obtain samples in either small or large quantities of every product, and these samples are divided into twelve principal subjects: Foods, beverages, narcotics, oils, medicines, gums, dyes and tans, fibres, skins and leathers, canes and basket work, mineral and ores and timbers. (Teas, coffees, tobaccos, and silks are shown in other courts.) This list is large, but a bare list can give no idea of the enormous number of things exhibited. To the ordinary visitor who is only impressed by the masses of "grains," and "vegetables," and "oils," &c., and who is not sufficiently an expert in these matters to feel deeply interested by them, probably the skins, fibres, minerals, and above all the timbers, will be most attractive. In the middle of this Court is a "bamboo trophy"—*i.e.*, a raised platform standing on four columns, which is approached from either side by flights of bamboo steps. Then there is a trophy representing the "grains and pulses of of India," and finally a "timber trophy," a huge affair, in the construction of which no less than three hundred separate varieties of timber have been used.

But the most curious exhibits in this Court are the excellent models (at least an Anglo-Indian friend assured us they were excellent) illustrative of Indian village life, of natives employed in agricultural labours, and of various agricultural implements. Here, too, we find the much-talked-of ethnological collection. This consists of models of all the native races of India. No one interested in evolution should miss seeing these remarkable groups.

Leaving this Court we come to the large Indian galleries, which are admirably arranged in small sub-courts, each belonging to a province. The fronts of these sub-courts are made up of what the guide-books and catalogues call screens, but which to us looked more like arches erected the whole length of the galleries. Behind these the exhibits are shown in cases along the walls, and stands in the middle of the courts.

Behind the first gateway, the Jeypore, come the Rajputana States, and here we cannot choose, but pause to admire an exquisite screen of brown wood (Shisham wood, the catalogue tells us,) inlaid with ivory. As screen follows screen we are each time tempted to say "this is the most beautiful:" there is a wealth of colour, a beauty of design, a grace and power of imagination, that is unknown to us occidentals. But as to note each one of these screens would mean writing a catalogue, we can only speak of the few that stand out in our memory. One of these is in the perforated work from Bhurtpur, called Yalli, and is remarkable for its airy beauty; it is like lace. The Bombay screens, made with a view to illustrate as fully as possible the characteristic wood-carving of the Presidency, are among the finest in the Exhibition. There are also exquisite screens from Nepal, the Punjab, and Assam. That of Assam we thought peculiarly charming. It is made of bamboo, and a kind of mat-work, and its effect is delightful.

Stepping behind these screens we come to the cases that contain specimens of every Indian product. Here the most striking exhibits are the beautiful muslins, embroideries, and laces, the silver-ware, ivory, metal-work, lacquer-work, pottery, carpets, silk, and textiles generally. As everywhere in the Indian portion of the Exhibition we are struck by the marvellous colourings and designs of most of the objects displayed. To see glaring reds, blues, yellows, and greens so exquisitely blended that the whole is one of perfect harmony is an art known only to the Orientals. But, alas! with the introduction of our European system of production, our European method of competition, and our European ideas of art, or such ideas as we have in this 19th century, we cannot fail to see how the native art of India is deteriorating and dying out. To look from the few specimens of the old Indian carpets to those now produced as a Government speculation in the Indian jails by prisoners, is enough to make the judicious grieve. For the old harmonious colours, a rest and a joy to the eye, we get aniline days that set our teeth on edge; for the old beautiful designs, so perfect in their simplicity, we get modern notions. "The pity of it, the pity of it!"

There is the same falling off in other branches of industry. To take but one example—the world-renowned Dacca muslins. These—produced though they used to be with the most primitive machinery—can no longer be made. Whereas a piece of Dacca, fifteen yards long and one yard wide, would formerly weigh only 900 grains, the very finest now made weighs 1,600 grains.

Everyone will be struck by the embroidery and lace-work, but our wonder at these marvellous embroideries turns to something like horror when we learn that these are for the most part made by little girls five and six years old, who are paid a paisa, ½d., for 100 flowers. Hearing this we turn away from the gay, sad flowers, remember Lord Shaftesbury, and wonder whether some day these little ones like their English sisters will be rescued by a Factory Act.

Among the exhibits of Kashmere are beautiful specimens of carving, of silver-gilt work, of textiles generally, and of the once popular shawls. The Maharaja has sent some specimens of rare beauty, and it is sad to know that the art of weaving the finest shawls will probably be extinct fifteen or twenty years hence.

In the Madras Court many curious specimens of jewellery are shown, and the infinite richness of the Oriental imagination comes out here with all its wonderful variety. This archaic jewellery is among the most interesting of all the interesting collections. It includes some 200 gold ornaments to be worn in the ear, the nose, or the back of the hair. There are the "marriage necklaces" with their beads and charms, amulets, wristles, rings, toe-rings. Above all, there are the gold, silver, iron, brass, and copper jewels, of the aboriginal Sodas, Badogas, and Kotabs of the Neilgherry Hills. We can hardly tear ourselves away from these—so strange is their fascination, but there is still so much to be seen! For example, the pottery. And here we may mention that most of this, as also many of the textiles and jewels, are for sale, and at remarkably low prices. With the pottery, as with all other products of India, where an effort is made to introduce modern European ideas, the result is disastrous. The old pottery and the modern copies of it, on the other hand, are all an artist could wish. We notice in passing how very beautiful are the forms of the common and coarse household pots and jars used by the poorer natives. There is quite a Greek simplicity and grace about them. By the side of these Art-galleries—and when it is borne in mind that every Indian province, from north to south, and from east to west is here represented, some idea of its wonderful effect may be imagined—we come to the courts set apart for private (Indian) exhibitors. These, naturally, are of less interest than the other galleries. Then we have the tea, coffee, and tobacco courts. Nor must we forget the popular jungle trophy, a remarkable piece of work showing some phases of jungle existence.

But the most popular and, in some respects the most interesting, portion of the whole exhibition is to be found in the "Indian Palace." This palace is divided into three principal parts: an outer court (approached through a stone gateway, the gift of the Maharajah of Scindiah), the Karkhaneh, with rows of workshops where native jewellers, weavers, carvers, &c., ply their trades, the Hall of Columns, where are placed the carpet looms, the Durbar Hall. We pass to this from the Hall of Columns (where pillars form a wide porch) through the garden vestibule, and the first effect of this palace is one of absolute bewilderment, so gorgeous is its intricate ornamentation. Richest hangings and most delicate carvings (these all executed at the Exhibition itself by natives), jewelled cornices and windows with exquisite casements, the whole like some wonderful transformation scene.

It is hard to leave all this wealth of light and beauty, but there are yet the Colonies to see—and we have already spent nearly all our time in India. So with an effort, and upheld by a stern sense of duty, we bid farewell to India (we have only time for a hurried glance at Ceylon with its quaint decorations and its dado representing the mythological animals), and suddenly find ourselves in Australia.

The effect is like awaking to some ugly reality after some beautiful dream. A hideous gilt tube, built up of little square bricks, representing the exact size the gold (found in the Victorian mines) would occupy, stares us in the face. No doubt the various kinds of grain, and sheep and cattle are interesting—but it is all so ugly, so very ugly. It is with a sigh of relief that we find the lovely ferns and vegetation representative of Australia, and a not uninteresting trophy of animal life. The various implements used by the aborigines of different parts of Australia and models of some of the aboriginal people are interesting, and the native pottery, mats, timber, &c., of the Fiji Isles are well worth inspection. But unless you have a profound knowledge of farming, or an absorbing devotion to trade, you will probably make your residence in this part of Australia a short one. "This," because in one of the outside promenades there is an Australian fruit market which must prove attractive. The fruit is beautiful to look at, and delicious to eat.

From Australia we set out for the Cape of Good Hope, where again we experience a sense of disappointment. A model of the celebrated Kimberley Diamond Fields is curious; the collections of plants and animals too should be looked at. But we were most interested by some work done by Kaffir children that was here shown us. Remarkably good specimens of book binding done by little Kaffir lads, after respectively 6 months, 2 years, 3 years, and 5 years' apprenticeship; cabinet work of theirs and exquisite needlework done by Kaffir girls after various terms of apprenticeship. We enquired who apprenticed them and to whom, and were told the Government pays £10 a head per year to large manufacturers, who, in return for these £10 and the labours of the children, which, to judge from these specimens, must be very valuable, teach them their trade and keep them. The exhibits from the West and Central African settlements are of far greater interest than those of the Cape Colony. Their rude and simple manufactures are often of no little artistic beauty. Here, too, is part of the war indemnity of the King of Ashanteee—rude golden ornaments.

We now bend our steps towards the galleries devoted to New Zealand and Canada. A large section of the former is given to frozen meats, samples of biscuits, carriages, boots, woollens, books, &c., and while this is all no doubt of great importance from an economic point of view, or from a political one, we can hardly spend a pleasant *quart d'heure* examining huge pieces of raw meat, that make one sympathise with the vegetarians. But, in what is called the Eastern section of the New Zealand Court, there is much worthy attention, for here is a collection of Maori exhibits, and a delightful collection of ferns.

New Zealand leads straight into Canada, whose exhibits at present consist for the most part of machinery. This section is as yet unfinished, and any notice of it now would be both incomplete and unfair.

The "Eastern Gallery and Avenues" are devoted to British Guiana, where there is a model of an Indian house, besides Indian weapons, implements and clothing; to Borneo; the Straits Settlements and Perak. Here the ethnological student will assuredly pass much time—especially if he happens to have been looking at Wallace's Malay Archipelago lately—and the time will be well spent. The photographs of the native races, the models of the Malay houses (built on piles), and above all of the "tree-dwellings" are among the most curious and interesting of all the exhibits. Passing hurriedly over the Mauritius, Seychelles, Leeward, and Windward Islands, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Bahamas, Cyprus, and Honduras. In Honduras we must, however, pause a while, for here is an almost unique collection of Aztec remains. In this same gallery is also the Hongkong Section, and a very picturesque one it is. There are some beautiful specimens of silver and metal ware, of matting and carving, and of the most delightful of quaint boats. The bright colors and gaiety of Hongkong are a pleasant change after its somewhat dreary surroundings.

Once more we find ourselves in the Indian Court, and more than ever do we

TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF MAHARAJAH SINDHIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, JUNE 20.

Maharajah Sindhia expired to-day at 7-55 p.m.

THE ILLNESS OF THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, JUNE 19.

The Maharaja returned to his Capital on the 4th instant. His health is exceedingly frail. Faint hopes are now entertained for his recovery, as the treatment he tried has failed to do him any good. He does not now take any medicine. The dropsical symptoms have increased. He is delirious, and his pulse was last night very low and weak.

Arrangements are being made for all eventualities by Sir Ganpat Rao.

Sir Lepel Griffin has expressed his grief at learning of the increased illness of the Maharaja, and is making frequent telegraphic inquiries as to his condition.

On the recommendation of Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Ganpat Rao has been entrusted with the administration of the Gwalior State. He has before him a very hard time, as the reforms he has under consideration are sure to excite opposition.

Sir Lepel Griffin's presence at Gwalior is needed.

Colonel Bannerman visits Scindia every evening, and yesterday he ordered him to be placed under the treatment of the Court physicians.

Scindia is very much emaciated, and his voice is weak and inaudible, as in addition to his other ailments he is suffering from ulcerated throat, which prevents him from taking food.

A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been set aside for charitable purposes.

Yesterday Scindia was removed from Babasaheb Garood's house to Radha Bagia.

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

From latest accounts the Maharaja Scindia seems to be sinking rapidly.

THE DEATH OF MAHARAJAH HOLKAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* has been issued containing the following announcement of the death of the Maharajah Holkar.

The Governor-General in Council announces with deep regret the death of His Highness Maharaja Adhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Tukaji Rao Holkar Bahadur, of Indore, K.G.C.S.I., G.I.E., Counsellor of the Empress. His Highness succeeded to the rule of the Indore State more than 40 years ago, and the Governor-General in Council feels that the Indian Empire has lost in him one of the most capable and experienced of native Chiefs.

DACOITY IN BURMA.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN DUNSFORD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JUNE, 17.

Captain Dunsford and Lieut. Wynyard, with 40 rifles of the Liverpool Regiment, attacked 500 dacoits on the 12th near Salin and defeated them. In the encounter Captain Dunsford was killed, and 3 privates wounded.

On the same date, near Yen, Lieutenant Huggins, 21st Madras, defeated 3,000 rebels, killing 92, including 5 Bohs, and capturing 4 Bohs.

In Lower Burmah, the rebels in some districts are showing a disposition to accept the pardon offered in the proclamation of March last.

The Rev. Mr. Vinton, in charge of the Karen levies, says that several gangs have split up, the fragments stalking each other for heads to bring in when applying for pardon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW HEBRIDES QUESTION.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

In the House of Lords last evening, the Secretary of State for India, replying to a question of the Marquis of Salisbury, said that Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador to France, had an interview with M. Freycinet yesterday with respect to the proceedings of the French in the New Hebrides.

His Lordship found the French Minister for Foreign Affairs without any official information regarding the hoisting of the French flag by the troops of the expedition, and on hearing of the news from other sources, he had telegraphed on Wednesday last to the Governor of New Caledonia at Noumea to communicate immediately with the Commander of the Expedition that if the French flag has been hoisted to discontinue the display of the same forthwith.

LORD SALISBURY AT LEEDS.

Speaking at Leeds yesterday, the Marquis of Salisbury denied that he had advocated a policy of coercion in dealing with Ireland.

His Lordship adjured the Conservatives to support the Unionists.

MR. GLADSTONE AT EDINBURGH.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

In a speech made by Mr. Gladstone at Edinburgh, he said he was convinced that the people were resolved on Home Rule for Ireland, and that the real issue would be the establishment of a legislative body in Dublin. He regarded the proposals of the seceders from the Liberal party as halting and visionary.

THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, of the Bombay Legislative Council, has accepted an invitation to stand for the Holborn Division of Finsbury at the forthcoming elections in the Liberal interest.

THE FLEET IN SUDA BAY.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh has arrived at Malta, the International Squadron in Suda Bay having dispersed.

THE CHOLERA IN VENICE.

Latest advices state that the cholera at Venice is dwindling away, and that the number of cases is daily decreasing.

DEATH OF HOBART PASHA.

Hobart Pasha, Admiral and Inspector-General of the Turkish Navy, is dead.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 11th instant, left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania, outward bound from Liverpool, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

HONKONG, JUNE 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khiva left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day.

ZANZIBAR, JUNE 19.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Akola arrived here yesterday.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Swordsman left here for Calcutta on the 17th inst.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Total week's sales of Cotton	28,000	bales.
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	57,000	"
" " " Surats	13,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	664,000	"
" " Surats	73,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	16,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¾
The Manchester market closed owing to holidays.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ " "	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101
3½ " Sterling Loan	101
3½ " French Rentes	110¾
Bar Silver	44½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Line via Rangoon Elephant Point to China and Australia perfect.

Madras Penang Cable still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, June 19.

10 p.m.	79·0

SUNDAY, June 20.

6 a.m.	82·2
10 a.m.	85·2
2 p.m.	86·1
4 p.m.	80·8

YESTERDAY having been the anniversary of the accession to the Throne of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the saluting battery at sunrise this morning in honour of the event.

WE are informed that Mr. Dinshaw Petit, with his usual liberality and thoughtfulness, has presented a cheque of Rs. 100 for ornamental benches for the newly-opened public garden at Egutpoora.

THE Viceroy on receipt of the news of Holkar's death, at once sent a telegraphic message of condolence to His Highness's family.

GENERAL CHESNEY, the new Military Member of Council, leaves for India by the first steamer in July.

AMONG the gifts that the Tibet Mission is taking for the dignitaries of Lhassa is a telephone. The scientific mystery will have to be carefully disclosed, or the Mission may be impounded for witchcraft.

MR. A. E. GOUGH, of the Bengal Educational Department, at present a Professor of the Presidency College, has been appointed Principal of the Muir College, Allahabad.

THE Bengal Government has deputed Ritter von Schwartz, Principal of the Barrakur Ironworks, to Mandalay, to inspect certain machinery imported by King Theebaw, which it is thought may be worth removing to Barrakur for use in the works there.

MR. E. W. D. HOOPER, of the Madras Forest Department, is at present on a visit to Jamaica, having been deputed by the Secretary of State to enquire into the effects of deforestation in the West India Colonies.

THE quantity of wheat exported from the Central Provinces to the port of Bombay from the 1st of October last to the 5th of June, was 2,146,064 bags of two-and-a-half maunds each, as compared with 2,402.151 bags exported during the corresponding period of last year.

THE Boundary Commission is still at Khaniab on the Oxus. The heat there was great, the temperature reaching 105 ; but the general health of the party was better. Mr. Ney Elias was at Fyzabad on the 9th, but expected to move eastwards in a few days.

IT is believed that the Indian Medal given in 1854 for the Burma Campaign of 53 will be issued to the troops who have operated in British Burma.

THE closing of the Allahabad High Court for the vacation will be probably deferred from the end of July till about the 16th August. This will allow the new Chief Justice, who arrives on the 8th August, to take his seat in the Court before the break-up.

MAJOR TROTTER, Political Officer, Manipur, who was severely wounded in the skirmish beyond Tammu, is now considered to be out of danger. He had to be taken 42 miles on an elephant to Manipur, and nearly died of exhaustion on the way, while blood-poisoning afterwards set in and made his state a very critical one.

COLONEL TOKER'S Column, have advanced up the Chindwin Valley, and successfully encountered the enemy at Balet on the 8th, after which they occupied Kendat without further resistance on the 10th instant. They had not yet had news from Major Hailes at Tammu, but to open communication with him will be their first duty. Two detachments of 100 men each, under Captains Stevens and Briscoe, of the 42nd Assam Infantry, are now on the way from Manipur to Tammu.

RUMOURS have been prevalent in Kashmere that Colonel Lockhart and party have been arrested in Badakshan. This it appears is incorrect ; but Colonel Lockhart, on arrival at Kila Punjah, on the southern branch of the Oxus, was stopped, as the Governor of Badakshan had no orders about giving him supplies. The orders were afterwards received, and the party was to move to Zebak on June 1st, 50 miles south-east of Fyzabad. Thence Colonel Lockhart will either go westwards along the slopes of the Hindu Kush, or cross the range by the Dorah Pass and make for Chitral, as circumstances may dictate.

REGARDING the unfortunate misunderstanding which recently arose in the 3rd Goorkhas out of certain claims for compensation advanced by the sepoys, the *Pioneer* understands it has been found desirable to transfer Colonel Stedman, the present Commandant of the 23rd Pioneers, to the command of the 3rd Goorkhas. His step will go in the regiment of Major Paterson, whilst Lieutenant-Colonel Money of the 3rd Goorkhas, will, on Colonel Stedman's arrival from England in the course of next month, proceed to assume command of the station of Chunar.

THE Khan of Khiva, it is currently reported, will be making the grand tour of Europe during the present summer. On the strength of an allowance of £10,000 from the Russian Government he will visit Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and most of continental Europe. But, from whatever reason, England is not included in his scheme of travel.

THE following is the distribution of the staff on this line, now that the hot weather has set in. Comment is unnecessary. A glance (says a correspondent) will show how the Civil Engineers fare as compared with the Royal Engineers :—At Boston, 5,500 feet, Lieutenant Walton, R.E. ; Kutch, 6,200 feet, Captain Whiteford, R.E., Lieutenant Crasster, R.E., and Lieutenant MacDonald, R.E. ; Mauge, 5,300 feet, Captain Scott, R.E. ; Durzi, 4,600 feet, Lieutenant Thackwell, R.E., Mr. Rose, C.E. ; Sharig, 3,900 feet, Major Shepherd, R.E., and Lieutenant Elliott, R.E. ; Hurnai, 3,500 feet, Lieutenant Cowie, R.E. ; Nari to Spintangi, 600 to 1,800 feet, Messrs. Drew, Shadbolt, Johns, Pope, Tuck, Hodson, and Monies, all C. Es.

MR. C. PINSENT has been unanimously elected Secretary of the Harbour Trust by the non-official members of the Board. The official members refrained from voting. Mr. Pinsent commenced his business career as an Assistant Purser in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's "Home Service" between Southampton, Alexandria and Marseilles in 1866, before the opening of the Canal, and was transferred in 1868, to the Calcutta Suez line. In 1870 he proceeded to Bombay, and was placed by the Superintendent in charge of the dock yard accounts at the Company's Mazagon office, being subsequently promoted to a responsible position in the Central, or Fort Office in that city. Mr. Pinsent's qualifications were recognised by his being, in 1872, specially selected for the appointment of Chief Assistant in the Company's Madras Agency, where he served with much credit to himself, and satisfaction to his employers, until 1876, when he resigned the service of the Company to join the firm of Shaw and Winch. The *Madras Mail* says :—"He is active in his habits, is blessed with a cheery disposition, and is courteous and shrewd. His early training should now stand him in good stead ; and should the Board direct Him to go at once to Bombay, to look up the officers of the Port Trust of that city, and to gain an insight into their methods, regulations, and experience, he should soon be in a position to put things in proper trim for the local Trust."

THE Registration Department appears to be one of those branches of the Government which are worked at a steady profit, while the annual increase in its business shows also that it stands well with the public. Last year the total number of documents registered was 1,627,850, being an increase of 138,465, as compared with the previous year. The receipts were Rs. 28,37,933, as against Rs. 25,67,916, and the expenditure was Rs. 19,03,956, as compared with Rs. 17,02,760. The increase in the number of documents registered comes under all the different headings of com, pulsory, optional, and various ; but it is just probable that the Transfer of Property Act which renderes compulsory the registration of all deeds of sale of immoveable property under Rs. 100 in value, may have something to do with this increase. With the exception of the North-West Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces, the increase has been general thoughout the whole of India.

SIR CHARLES DILKE seems to be making progress towards the recovery of his status in the House of Commons. He attends Parliament pretty much as do other right hon'ble gentlemen, that is, he is regularly present at question time, and at the delivery of important speeches before dinner, goes away to dine, and comes back after an absence of three or four hours to see whether the winding up of the debate, or any subsequent business, is likely to possess special interest. He sits in the row immediately behind the Treasury Bench, and generally just at the back of Mr. Gladstone when the Prime Minister happens to be present. The other day, when the right hon'ble member for Chelsea was in the House, Mr. Gladstone casually turned round and appeared to become suddenly conscious of the presence of Sir Charles Dilke just behind him. Thereupon he stretched out his arm and effusively shook hands with the late colleague whose "pasteboard" he indignantly refused to receive a month or two ago. This appeared to be a very pleasant and almost an embarrassing surprise to Sir Charles Dilke, whose face beamed with pleasure, and was almost suffused with a blush at the publicity of the personal recognition thus afforded him. Immediately afterwards he made an entry in his pocket-book, and the statement of those close by is that this note was an entry in his diary of the fact that Mr. Gladstone had shaken hands with him.

IN spite of threatening rumours which come from Russia, the whole Balkan question seems to be quieting down. In the elections in Bulgaria and Roumelia, the Russian party have thus been beaten hip and thigh. In many cases the electors went to the polls shouting "Long live Prince Alexander," and, at Rustchuk, where Muscovite influence has always been very strong, the mob jeered at the Russian Consul when he shewed himself in the open streets and, at one time, grew so threatening in their aspect, that he had to take refuge in a shop. "All this" remarks a correspondent, "is gall and wormwood to the Czar, and tends to strengthen the prevailing belief that he means to occupy Bulgaria in force at the very first opportunity. The ominous language of the Mayor of Moscow who, when welcoming the Czar back from his recent visit to the Black Sea, declared that the result of that visit had been greatly to strengthen the hope of the Russians that the Cross of Christ would shine upon the Mosque of St. Sophia, looks at first sight like an indication of approaching trouble. But the belief is strong in continental circles that the Triple Alliance remains stable enough to resist any tension to which it may be subjected by the present ill-humour of the Autocrat of all the Russians."

THE Japanese papers state that the Korean Government has resolved on raising a national loan of one million dollars in Germany.

IT is a risky thing to play tricks upon newspapers and even upon newspaper reporters in Germany. A jovial spirit recently gave a Frankfort reporter a scrap of news which was false. It was only done for a joke, but when the news appeared, and the reporter's reputation for trustworthiness suffered in consequence, the joker found out that he had made a mistake. He was waited upon by his innocent victim of the press with a claim for 12,000 marks for "damage to reputation." The parties have since so far reached a common standpoint that the author of the false report offers to atone for his error by forfeiting a twelfth of the sum demanded. "*Nemo me impune lacessit*" is the journalists' motto everywhere.

THERE is at least this advantage in breach of promise cases, that the letters leading up to those sad events afford the unschool-boarded public an opportunity, otherwise not easily obtainable, of observing what a varied range of knowledge is instilled by means of the English education system. Who was there among young drapers' assistants in the old days that could have expressed to his lovely one, his "honeysuckle," his "incomparable," a fixed determination to become in the married state "an English Ajax defying the thunders and lightnings of mundane tribulations"? And what nobler aspiration could inflame the breast of youth than "to present, like another arbitrator of beauty, on a Hampshire Mount Ida, the prize to the fairest goddess on earth—my own darling Marion"? Unfortunately, however, history repeats itself, and this also was a "faithless Paris, cruel Paris ;" but Œnone-Marion (and here, too, is seen the march of education), instead of wailing out her grief to the pines on the Hampshire Ida, boldly carried them to a court of justice, and obtained a solatium of £50.

MILITARY NEWS.

UNDER the authority of the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that all military pensions, whether of officers, warrant officers, or widows, when stated in sterling money, may, while their recipients are residing in India, be paid in Indian currency at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments. This concession will have effect from the 1st April 1886. This ruling will not apply to cases in which distinct rates, fixed in rupees, are laid down for issue to pensioners residing in India.

THE Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned an exchange of places on the Indian roster of service between Surgeons-Major J. R. Rahilly and M. D. O'Connell, M. D.

THE next garrison course of instruction in Bengal will commence on the 1st August. Officers commanding divisions and districts have been directed to send to the Adjutant-General a return of the officers recommended to attend the class.

LIEUT.-COL. AND BREVET-COL. E. R. HAWKINS, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, has been permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of his retirement from the service, on 1st June, being approved by Her Majesty.

CAPTAIN T. D. PILCHER, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, having been promoted into the 1st Battalion, has been ordered home to join.

LIEUTENANT A. W. H. TRIPP, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, proceeded from Calcutta, on the 15th instant, to join the Depôt.

THE following extract from Despatch No. 78, dated the 31st March 1886, from the Secretary of State for India, is published for information :—

"I have sanctioned the extension to medical officers who entered the service before 13th January 1860, and are compulsorily retired at fifty-eight years of age, of the privilege already enjoyed by those of the same standing similarly retiring at fifty-five years of age, of receiving the next higher pension to that to which they would have been entitled under the scales in force before 1881, when such next higher pension is more than that for which they have qualified under present regulations."

THE Government of India has sanctioned examinations in *Pushto* both by the lower and higher standards, being held at Quetta in future.

THE Horse Guards having notified that Major W. H. Herbert, Royal Irish Regiment, will be placed on the retired list on the 18th June current, he has been permitted to proceed to England at the public expense.

LIEUTENANT T. F. GRAHAM, King's Dragoon Guards, having been transferred to the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, has been ordered to join at Hurnai.

IT has been notified in orders that the Horse Guards have ruled that an officer, whose pay is increased without promotion, pays no *contribution* on such increase to the Mess and Band funds and that an officer on promotion pays in the difference between rate of pay *previously paid on* and rate of pay attained on promotion.

CAPTAIN J. WILLCOCKS, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 1st Class, officiating at Gauhati, has been ordered express to Manipur, for the organization of the transport arrangement for the advance on Kendat, and for the movement of another 100 men of the 4th Bengal Infantry from Cachar to Manipur.

THE Government of India have granted the following prizes to the Deoli and Erinpura Forces :—

	Rs.
To the best shot	15
To the best shot in each troop	10
To the best judge of distance	10

COLONEL KINLOCH, King's Royal Rifle Corps, commanding at Darjeeling, has been posted to the command of the 4th battalion of his regiment, stationed at Cherat.

CAPTAIN V. R. RAE, Paymaster, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been granted leave to England for six months on medical certificate. For some time back the state of this officer's health has prevented him performing his duties, which were undertaken by a committee with Major E. A. Dashwood as president, and Captain J. L. Stevenson and Lieutenant W. S. J. Barry, as members.

AN exchange of places on the Indian roster for service has been sanctioned between Surgeons F. J. Lambkin and R. F. Adams, M. B.

THE forefoot picketing system introduced by India Army Circulars, clause 217 of 1882, having been found unsuitable for picketing horses, the present stock of that gear will be utilised for mountain batteries and transport mules.

A SOLDIER prisoner on being brought to the prison shall be cleansed, and have his hair, whiskers, and moustache cut close. The hair of a prisoner shall be cut once a fortnight ; the hair shall not be cut closer than may be necessary for purposes of cleanliness and health. A prisoner on admission shall put on the prison dress.

THE following establishment has been sanctioned for a Native Mountain Battery armed with four 2·5 inch rifled muzzle-loading guns and two 7-pr. rifled muzzle-loading guns of 200 lbs :—

	For four 2·5" guns.	For two 200lb guns.
Gunners	55	27
Drivers	92	37
Mules	92	37

THE supply of clothing to native sick on Field Service is authorized when such clothing is absolutely necessary.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. DUNCAN, 1st Punjaub Infantry, has been granted leave on medical certificate to Dalhousie to 1st October 1886.

MAJOR A. MCCRAE BRUCE, 4th Punjaub Infantry, has been granted extended leave in Kashmir to the 30th November 1886.

LIEUTENANT E. A. GILLON, 1st Punjaub Volunteers, has been granted leave to 27th September.

SUB-INSPECTOR OF ARMY SCHOOLS F. MAJOR has been confirmed as Assistant Superintendent, British Army Schools, Bengal.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL T. N. HOYSTED, Medical Staff, has been ordered home on promotion.

LIEUTENANT F. H. B. CROMMELINE, on probation, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, has been granted six months' language leave to Bombay.

CAPTAIN W. S. HEWITT, Wing Officer, 8th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Jullunder.

CAPTAIN C. C. EGERTON, 3rd Punjaub Cavalry, on return from Railway Transport duty, has been appointed 2nd Squadron Commander.

THE pay of invalids and time-expired men and their families quitting their corps to embark for England or the Colonies will continue to be drawn by their corps up to date of embarkation, except when serving in Burma or at Aden, in which case they will be paid to date preceding departure from their corps.

THE following change in the payment of British Officers has been made :—Officers quitting India on return to England, except when proceeding on furlough, will be settled with by the India Office from the date following that on which they ceased to be entitled to Pay and Indian Allowances to the date preceding the arrival in port of the vessel in which they return to England. The India Office will issue the furlough pay of officers whilst on leave from India.

It has been decided that non-commissioned officers of the Native Army shall wear good conduct badges to correspond with each rate of good conduct pay drawn by them. The badges will be supplied at the expense of the State to all but Silladar Cavalry corps by the clothing Department. Silladar Cavalry corps may obtain badges on payment from the same Department, or supply them under regimental arrangement.

The rate of exchange for the conversion of pensions fixed in sterling when paid in India has been laid down in the following order :—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India it is notified that all military pensions, whether of Officers, Warrant Officers, or widows, when stated in sterling money, may, while their recipients are residing in India, be paid in Indian currency at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments. This concession will have effect from the 1st April 1886. The above ruling will not apply to cases in which (as in the Pension Regulations of 1881 (1 A.C., clause 210,) and 1884 (I. A. C., clause 831 of Warrant Officers,) distinct rates, fixed in rupees, are laid down for issue to pensioners residing in India.

THE General Court-martial which was held at Bareilly, for the trial of five sepoys of the 3rd Goorkhas, has been dissolved. Four of the prisoners have been convicted of conspiracy and of administering an unlawful oath binding a number of men to illegally petition against an order by the Commander-in-Chief. The order in question was one reducing the excessive scale of compensation for rice, which had wrongly been drawn for the men for some time. The prisoners were also charged with inducing a large number of sepoys to go in a body to the General, to petition him. The sentences passed by the Court, range from six to nine months' imprisonoment with hard labour ; and the prisoners will be sent to jail and dismissed from the army. The Court-martial seems to have taken a very favourable view of what can only be called a most serious offence, the gravity of which was evidently recognized by the Commander-in-Chief, or His Excellency would not have ordered the men to be tried by Court-martial.

MAJOR G. M. J. MOORE, R.A., Military Secretary to Mr. Grant Duff since December 1864, has been appointed Superintendent of the Madras Gunpowder Factory, in succession to Colonel Ketchen, R.A. The appointment is tenable for five years, and an extension of three more years is possible under certain circumstances. "Major Moore," says the *Mail*, "has been a very active and loyal member of the Governor's Staff since Colonel Kenney Herbert was translated to a higher sphere, and he is not only an ardent gunner, but he is a man who would fight to the death in a good cause." The late General Hughes was occupied, up to almost the last week of his life, with his foolish fad about the abolition of the Madras Military Factories, at the altar of what the Simla self-deceivers call "economy" ; and though we credit General Chesney with more common-sense and military foresight than his immediate predecessor was known to possess, it is as likely as not that the Finance Committee will be seduced into recommending the abolition of the Madras Gunpowder Factory as a commencement of local military "retrenchment." It is well, then, that a Superintendent will be found there who will see that no opportunity is given to any body to find fault with the powder produced, and who will in other ways do every thing in his power to defend the Factory against all assailants.

A CHANGE in the payment of troops at Aden and in Burma has been ordered. In the case of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, women, and children detached to India from corps serving in Burma or at Aden, they will be separately mustered and pay drawn for them from the Circle Paymaster by the corps or depôt to which attached. The pay of invalids and time-expired men and their families quitting their corps to embark for England or the Colonies will continue to be drawn by their corps up to date of embarkation, except when serving in Burma or at Aden, in which case they will be paid to date, preceding departure from their corps.

IT appearing that the Home military authorities were often in the habit of keeping troops from India on board the troopships for sometimes two or three days after arrival before allowing them to disembark, especially if a Sunday intervened, their pay for the detention being payable by India, it has been ordered that the War Office will in future defray all charges from the date inclusive of the arrival of the troopship in harbour.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

THE LATE MAHARAJAH SINDHIA.

By the death of Maharajah Sindhia following so closely upon that of Maharajah Holkar, the British Government have lost two most loyal, faithful and devoted feudatories of the Empire, the Native States two most exemplary rulers, and the people of India two of their wisest natural leaders. The princely houses of India of the present day will look in vain from one end of the country to the other for two of their representatives such as Sindhia and Holkar, for two men so instinct with wisdom, so shrewd in mundane affairs, and reflecting so well in their internal and external relations all that is highest in statesmanship. Both were ill, and the latest accounts of the condition of their health seemed such as scarcely to hold out any very great hopes of their recovery. But it was hardly thought that both of them would be removed from this world at such a short interval. It was only a few days ago that we had heard of Maharajah Sindhia having left Gwalior for Bithoor—a sacred place in the eyes of Hindus—to end his days there. We were also told that before leaving Gwalior, the Maharajah had done all that a prudent ruler would do to provide for the due administration of his State during his absence, or during the minority of his heir. He called a Council of his Sirdars and Ministers, expressed his unbounded confidence in the abilities of his Dewan, Sir Ganpat Rao, provided for the conduct of State affairs by the Dewan, in concert with the British Resident at his Court, Colonel Bannerman, and requested Colonel Bannerman to communicate the same to the Agent to the Governor-General. He also sent a word to the Agent to inform the Viceroy of the weak state of his health and of the slight chances of his recovery. He desired at the same time that his respects might be conveyed to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Viceroy, and that he confidently looked to Her Majesty and to the Government of India to see that the arrangements made by him for the administration of his State be left undisturbed by the Government of India in consideration of his past services, his unswerving loyalty and attachment to the British Government. On the 18th we were informed by our correspondent at Janaktal that the Maharajah's health was in a most precarious condition. He returned to Gwalior on the 15th. Colonel Bannerman called upon him on the evening of the 17th, and in consultation with Sir Ganpat Rao, assured the Maharajah that the request he had made to the Government of India for maintaining the present arrangements intact had been complied with, as we thought it would be. This comforting assurance must doubtless have relieved the Maharajah of any anxiety he may have felt about it. His end, however, was rapidly aproaching, and he seems to have succumbed to the increasing weakness.

The general bearings of Maharajahs Sindhia and Holkar during a period of the heaviest trial to which they were subjected has been of a most exemplary character, and such has to afford lessons of the most instructive character and of the highest value to the present generation of boy princes in India. The most salient points in the character of Maharajah Alijah Jaiaji Rao Sindhia may be briefly noted. He was but a minor when Lord Ellenborough concluded the Treaty of January 13, 1844, with Gwalior. This Treaty was a masterly stroke of wisdom and policy on the part of the Governor-General, and had its reward in the fidelity of Sindhia during the troublous events which occurred fourteen years later. The Treaty provided for the Government of Gwalior being retained for Sindhia, and for the conduct of affairs during his minority according to the advice of the British Resident. Our Government pledged itself to maintain intact the territorial rights of Gwalior, a territory yielding a revenue of 18 lakhs, being ceded to the British Government for the maintenance of a Contingent Force, and other lands for the payment of debts due and the expenses of the war. The army was reduced to 6,000 cavalry, 3,000 infantry and 200 gunners with 32 guns. The Treaty resulted in peace, an improved administrative system, and what proved to be a noteworthy feature of it, gratitude on the part of young Sindia at a critical moment in our history. From 1844 to 1857 everything was quiet in and about Gwalior. From youth the Maharajah displayed strong military instincts. It was officially reported of him in 1856 that he "seemed to enjoy no occupation save drilling, dressing, ordering, transforming, feasting, playing with troops, and the unwearied study of books of evolutions ; and he grudged no expenditure connected with this amusement." A man of this character would not doubt prove dangerous to himself and to others, if he fell into bad hands, but fortunately he had very good company. For his Dewan he had by his side Raja Sir Dinkur Rao, who proved to be the best pilot of his youthful years. The Devan's sympathies were enlisted on the side of all that contributed to a good and stable government, and raised the character of the Prince. In the British Political Agent also our Government had in Major Charles Macpherson a representative of the good old type of soldier-statesmen, possessed of large human sympathies and political views of a catholic character. Perfect cordiality accordingly prevailed between the young Maharajah and the British Agent at his Court. In March 1857, the Maharaja paid a visit to Calcutta, where he met Lord Canning. That was a time when the political atmosphere was thick with rumours of annexation, and the apprehensions felt by native Princes with respect to the perpetuation of their dynasties was perhaps natural. Lord Canning, who saw at once the necessity of allaying such rumours, spoke words of kindness and assurance to the Maharajah, which made a deep impression upon him, and the remembrance of which he carried back to his capital with the liveliest feeling of joy and gratitude. Accordingly, when news was received of the outbreak of the Sepoy regiments at Agra, and of the embarrassments into which Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces, was thrown in that City, Sindhia sent to Agra his own body-guard, composed chiefly of Mahratta horsemen "of his own kindred or caste." He had begun to feel a distrust of the Gwalior Contingent, the men of which he regarded as being in sympathy with the sepoy mutineers of the Bengal Army. This mistrust of the Gwalior Chief was soon verified, though the confidence of the Contingent Officers in the fidelity of their men remained unshaken up to the last ; for the next day, that is to say, on the 28th May 1857, a scene of the wildest confusion was in the cantonments of Gwalior. The European women and children were seen flying for their lives to the Residency. The general expectation was that the troops would rise that night. On this news being conveyed to Maharajah Sindhia, he came out on horseback with a strong escort to the Residency, placed troops safely around it, and pointed out to the Resident the expediency of removing the European women and children to a spacious building erected in European style near his own palace, where they would receive shelter from his own people. But the sepoys of the Contingent resented this proposal as implying an imputation upon their honour. But it soon appeared that a grievous mistake was made in not acting upon the advice of Sindhia. The Contingent troops posted at outstations were found to have broken out into revolt. At Gwalior the impression became general that the British power in India was shaken to its foundations. The Maharajah and his Dewan, Sir Dinkur Rao, were perhaps among the very few persons who did not share in this general belief. The Durbar Army at Gwalior indeed continued to show loyalty, but it was quite apparent that the Contingent might at any time put off its mask and show itself in its true garb of mutineers. And this they did. On the night of Sunday, the 14th June 1857, the sepoys of the Contingent rushed out shouting, yelling and bugling, and bent upon mischief. The excitement was great, and in the darkness and confusion of the night, our officers were shot down by the men of the Contingent. Several ladies and children escaped. The majority made their way either to the Residency or to Sindhia's Palace. When this news went to the Maharajah, he was in an extreme agony of pain and shame, and was completely perplexed as to what would this result in. The Resident hastened to join the Maharajah. On reaching the Palace he found the Maharajah and Dinkur Rao together. The question was, what was to be done? Sindhia and Dinkur Rao saw their utter inability to protect our people. So they had ordered out carriages and palanquins for the conveyance of the fugitives to the Chambul or to Agra. Provision was also made for a party of the body-guard to accompany the carriages and palanquins. Colonel Macpherson was also advised to accompany the fugitives. But the question with the Gwalior Chief was as to what should be done after the departure of the British Agent. He was in an extremely perilous situation. But he remained staunch up to the last. On the approach of Tantia Topi, the Contingent weakly mutinied and drove the Maharajah from Gwalior. But retribution swiftly followed. Sir Hugh Rose pursued the mutineers and retook Gwalior. The Maharajah was again placed in possession of his capital. His services, his loyalty and his attachment to our Government were recognised in a splendid manner by the British Government. After every spark of the Mutiny was quelled, Lord Canning met the principal chiefs of Rajputana in November 1859 at the famous Durbar at Agra, famous for the promulgation of a great principle in England's future policy towards India and her Chiefs, namely, the recognition by our Government of the right of adoption by the Native Chiefs of India. At this Durbar Lord Canning delivered several short addresses to the Chiefs assembled on the occasion. Turning to Sindhia, Lord Canning said :—"I am glad to receive your Highness at Agra. It was from Agra, a few days after the outbreak of rebellion, I received the news of your prompt and loyal tender to the Lieut.-Governor, the lamented Mr. Colvin, of the services of the most trusty of your own personal guard." He next referred to the various services by which the Maharajah Sindhia had earnestly supported the British Government with his whole strength. He next made known to His Highness that in remembrance of these services, and to increase his authority and dignity, lands to the annual value of three lakhs would be added to his territory, and the limitation imposed upon the number of his infantry troops would be extended ; that the arrears due from his Government on account of the assigned districts would be remitted, and that henceforward no payment would be claimed from His Highness's Government when the proceeds of those districts fall short of the stipulated sum by the Treaty of Gwalior. But the last assurance conveyed to Sindhia was one which went most near to his heart. "I have already told your Highness," said Lord Canning, "that if, unhappily, lineal heirs shall fail you, the Government will see with pleasure your adoption of a successor according to the rules and traditions of your family. Your Highness's and all your Highness's subjects may be sure that it is the earnest desire of the Paramount Power that the loyal and princely house of Sindhia shall be perpetuated and flourish." The Maharajah was subsequently made a Grand Commander of the Star of India, a General in the British Army, and a Councillor of the British Empire. But the last and most important act of good grace on the part of the British Government towards His Highness was the rendition of the fortress of Gwalior by the Government of Lord Dufferin, and the withdrawal of the British forces to Agra on the one hand and of Jhansi and Saugor on the other beyond the limits of Gwalior territory. It was on the restitution to this fortress that his Highness had set his heart.

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 19.

THE past weekly period has been unpleasantly memorable at Ghorpuri

otherwise deepened. Had the rain kept off for much longer, the scarcity would have been very keenly felt. The Kalapni reservoir, too, did not come up to expectation. It was anticipated that the supply would last for two months, and instead of opening it on 1st April, as was at first intended, the water was conserved and doled out only last month. Another small reservoir for the convenience of the Camp residents was built at Wadali, in the vicinity of the Central Jail, some four years ago, but for some unaccountable reason conduits have not yet been laid on, though drains were dug for them some months ago. The rains will, no doubt, silt up these drains, and extra expense will have to be incurred in clearing them up again.

Now that the rains have fairly set in, the annual picnic of our local authorities at Chicalda will soon come to an end. The exodus has already begun, and one by one they are returning to the plains. Life passes serene at this sanitarium, and the sense of enjoyment is keen. What with lawn-tennis, and long constitutional rambles on the hills, not to forget the discoursing of sweet music by the band of the 5th Regiment, B. C., from Ellichpur, which invariably goes to Chicalda at this time of the year for the delectation of the favored few, life is very pleasant, and no wonder the people are loth to leave this Elysium to join the commonplace amusements of dull Amraoti! Mr. Saunders, the Commissioner, and Colonel Lane, the Inspector-General of Police, are about the only officials now left at Chicalda. It is rumoured that the former officer will shortly proceed on three months' privilege leave, making over charge of his duties to Colonel Bell, the Judicial Commissioner, whose *locum tenens* will most probably be Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpur. Colonel Bullock returned from Khandesh the other day, whither he had been deputed on special duty in connection with some boundary settlement, and is at present at Chicalda drawing up his final report. He will return to duty in a day or two, and relieve Mr. H. S. Nicholetts of charge of the Amraoti district. The latter officer will then proceed to Buldana to relieve Colonel Menzies, proceeding on two months' privilege leave preparatory to retirement from the service. There are many officers of the Berar Commission now absent on leave, and there is hardly a single district which is not underhanded. Mr. Nicholetts had applied for two years' furlough to Europe, but owing to paucity of officers his application was negatived. He is very much disappointed at not being able to join the Indian Volunteer team at Wimbledon as he had intended doing. This disappointment is shared in by the major portion of the local volunteers, as they had looked upon Mr. Nicholetts as their representative, and any laurels won by him would have reflected credit on the corps.

While on the subject of volunteering, I may mention that speculation is rife here as to the fate of the Parsees, who are members of the local corps. The province being a small one, it was decided to admit Parsees also, and almost the whole of the railway employés of the G. I. P. Railway stationed at Budners and a few others were enlisted, thus adding to the strength of the corps. But as those men have been withdrawn from the Quetta corps—not on local grounds but on general and established principles—the military authorities will doubtless take cognisance of all such corps as have admitted Parsees. Those members of the local corps who had originally objected to the admission of these gentlemen will doubtless agitate again.

The Volunteer Dance Club, after being in existence for a little more than a year, died a natural death, owing to the Volunteer and Station Band having been abolished. This is, indeed, a very great pity. Major Little had got up this band at great personal trouble and inconvenience, and tried his very utmost to make it as efficient as possible. But the public held tight the purse strings, and the band had to be disestablished for want of support. With the band ended also all our amusements, and we are now left without amusements of any sort. There is no chance of enjoying even a game of cricket—the Berar season not commencing till about the middle of August.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 19.—The storm is still moving westward. The centre has reached Jhansi. The storm is slighter but the rainfall is still heavy. The barometer has fallen rather quickly near the storm centre; slightly in the Upper Provinces and Rajputana. It has risen elsewhere—quickly in the rear of the storm. The winds are cyclonic in the Central Indian Plateau, Rajputana, and the North-Western Provinces; and easterly in the Punjab. But the skies are still cloudless and the air comparatively dry in a large portion of that province. The weather is unchanged in the Peninsula. Heavy rain continues falling in Bombay. The temperature has fallen quickly in the North-Western Provinces; sightly in Lower Bengal, Central India, Rajputana, Guzerat and Khandesh. It has risen elsewhere. Rain to-day:—Bombay, 10 inches; Lucknow, 9½ inches; Allahabad, Benares, Surat, Ratnagiri, 3 inches; Agra, Bareilly, Raipur, Sutnah, Belgaum, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Satara, Ahmedabad, 1 to 2 inches. Previously:—Darjeeling, 4 inches; Fyzabad, Cuttack, Rangoon, 2 inches; Cawnpore, Mercara, Thayetmyo, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	16 98	17 38	17 12	14 39
June 19, Saturday.....	10 71	12 40	11 77	13 54
June 20 Sunday.....	1 34	1 25	1 15	4 1
Total.....	29 03	31 03	30 04	31 94
Corresponding date last year.....	2 57	2 17	2 89	2 31

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(June 20, 1886.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. Reading at 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rainfall.
	At 10 a.m.				
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee..	·526	91·5	WSW	23	0·00
Surat.....	·618	87·1	WSW	Fresh	0·00
Bombay	·666	85·2	WSW	16	3·32
Rutnagherry	·718	84·9	SSW	18	0·43
Karwar	·768	84.0	W	Mod.	0·05
Mangalore..	·794	84·4	WNW	7	0·14
Calicut	..	..	..	..	...
Cochin	·871	76·8	SE	Mod.	3·62
Masulipatam	·830	78·8	WNW	6	0·47
Madras.....	·753	84·8	W	4	0·06
Negapatam..	·762	82·8	W	4	0·00

THE LATE HOBART PASHA.

THE Hon. Augustus Charles Hobart, generally known as Hobart Pasha, son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, whose death is announced by Reuters, was born in 1822. In 1836 he joined the Royal Navy, and was distinguished while a midshipman for his zeal in command of men-of-war's boats employed in the suppression of the slave trade in Brazilian waters. In reward for these services he was, in 1845, appointed to the Queen's yacht, where he served two years. During the Russian war he was in command of H. M. S. Driver in the Baltic, and was highly named in official despatches for his gallant conduct during the capture of Bomarsund and the attack of Abo. Having retired from active service on half-pay, he found employment during the American Civil War, from 1861 to 1865, in commanding a swift blockade-runner, the Don, along the coast of North Carolina, and keeping up maritime communications with the Southern States, in spite of the Federal blockading squadron. He published a narrative of these experiences, under the name of "Captain Roberts." In 1862 he became a post-captain, and in 1868 was appointed by the Turkish Government to a high command in the Ottoman Navy. In 1867 he was sent in command of the Turkish fleet to Crete, with unlimited powers, and orders to stop the proceedings of the Greek blockade-runners. For this service, and for his conduct in a delicate negotiation off Syria in the cause of general peace, he received high class decorations and honours from the Austrian, French, and Turkish Governments. On his return to Constantinople, he was promoted by the Sultan to the rank of Pasha, and created a full admiral. Admiral Hobart Pasha afterwards served as Inspector-General of the Turkish Navy. In June 1871, the Queen granted him her Royal license to accept and wear the insignia of the second class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie, conferred upon him by the Sultan. In 1867 the Greek Minister had called the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the fact that Hobart Pasha had been engaged on behalf of Turkey in the Cretan blockade; and the Admiralty, at the instance of the Foreign Office, struck his name off the British Navy List. In 1874, however, Admiral Hobart Pasha addressed a letter to Lord Derby, admitting that he committed a breach of naval discipline by accepting service under the Turkish Government without leave, but adding:—"During seven years that have elapsed since that time I have endeavoured to maintain the character of an Englishman for zeal, activity, and sagacity, and I have been fortunate enough to obtain a certain European reputation of which I hope I may be justly proud. I prevented by my conduct during a very critical period at the end of the Cretan Revolution (while I was in command of a large Turkish fleet) much bloodshed, and many people think, a European war. I have organised the Turkish Navy in a way which has led to high encomiums as to its state from all the Commanders-in-Chief of the English fleets who have lately visited Constantinople. I have established naval schools, training and gunnery ships (and here I have been ably seconded by English naval officers). While doing all this towards strengthening the navy of our ally, I naturally have made many enemies. . . . All that they can find to say (and it is bitter enough) is, 'He has been dismissed the English service,' without of course explaining the cause. This is most painful to me, and is very detrimental to my already difficult position." He therefore asked that his offence might be overlooked, and that he might be relieved from "the ban of disgrace." This application was supported by the Earl of Derby, "as a matter of Imperial policy," considering it to be of material advantage that Admiral Hobart Pasha should occupy the position he held in Turkey. The Lords of the Admiralty, therefore, consented to allow the Hon. Augustus Hobart to be reinstated in his former rank as a Captain in the Royal Navy, placing him on the retired list (Nov. 28, 1874), with the opportunity of rising by seniority to the rank of a retired Admiral. On the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey, Admiral Hobart Pasha was appointed to the command-in-chief of the Black Sea Fleet of Turkey. Soon afterwards his name was again removed from the British Navy List, and rightly so, seeing that our Government had issued a proclamation of neutrality.

THE DISABLING OF THE S. S. AJAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We, the passengers of the s.s. Ajax (Ocean Steamship Company), homeward bound from Hongkong, desire to express, through the medium of your paper, our high appreciation of the able manner in which Captain Riley surmounted the difficulties caused by the breaking of the shaft and loss of the propeller on the 2nd instant, when about 1,300 miles from this port. The manner in which Captain Riley grasped the difficulties of the situation, the calmness he displayed, and the promptitude with which the ship's course was altered for Bombay (less than five minutes from the time of the accident) reflects the greatest credit on him. All the sails, awnings, and everything that could be made use of were set, and every effort made to bring the ship to Bombay as quickly as possible. Captain Riley always maintained the same kind manner, and enabled us to pass the time, which otherwise would have been weary and monotonous, in as cheerful and pleasant a manner as possible. And now that we are about to leave him, we desire not only to thank him for the kindly manner in which we have been treated, but also to express our sympathy towards him and his officers in their misfortune. Trusting we may again have the pleasure of travelling under Captain Riley's care, we beg to remain, yours faithfully,

THE PASSENGERS.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS IN THE BERARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am quite at one with your correspondent, "A Berari," in saying that the result of the Departmental Examination held in April last is most unsatisfactory. I am not at all suprised at such a result, as the results of the last few years were much worse. I cannot think for a moment that the qualifications of this year's examinees were inferior to those of the examinees for previous years. The fact is, that the examination is getting stiffer year by year. Such a state of things, doubtless, reflects discredit on the administration of the province. Perhaps you are aware, that the answer papers of two gazetted officers of some standing, at the examination held in October 1885, were so strictly examined, that they were not only plucked, but they were forced to resign their appointments, and were told that any other action would lead to their igominous dismissal from the service. Whether this is a disgrace to the Administration or not, I leave it entirely to the readers of your valuable paper to decide. The two officers referred to are the sons of distinguished and faithful servants of Government, and to have treated them like this, is, to say the least, cruel.—Yours, &c.,

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLAM.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. DADABHAI NOWROJEE'S CANDIDATURE.

PRIVATE telegrams have been received in Bombay to the effect that Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee has come forward as a candidate for a seat in the new Parliament as representing Holborn. It is not enough to say that we wish him success. All India must agitate to support him. We take this opportunity to renew our old suggestion that meetings should be held to assure the electors of Holborn that Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee possesses our entire confidence.—*Rast Goftar.*

Mr. Dadabhai's candidature is the more remarkable as he left here for England in such a quiet unostentatious way. We must do our best to help him. The Presidency Association must now look up.—*Kaisar-i-Hind.*

THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE CORPORATION.

THE election of Captain Morland as chairman of the Coporation will be a fitting reward for his being the oldest member of the Corporation and the Town Council. Though he is not one of the talkative members, he is a steady one in point of regularity of attendance. Captain Morland has conducted the business of chairman of several bodies so well elsewhere that we believe he will make a good chairman of the Corporation. —*Rast Goftar.*

ANOTHER HINDU MATRIMONIAL CASE.

Native Opinion says:—The Hindu community of Bombay is again figuring in courts of law in connection with marriage rights. This time it is a Prabhu lady that refuses to go to her husband's lodgings to stay with him, because he cannot afford to give her that accommodation which her father can. A daughter was already born before this rupture took place; and the question before the Court is whether the father has the exclusive right to give the daughter in marriage, or whether the mother, with her wealthy father, can refuse to accept the choice of the father, and can set him aside on the ground of his poverty and disgrace. These are indeed signs of the times; but we are not sure these are signs of progress. It was not uncommon in days gone by for wealthy fathers to bestow their daughters on poor sons-in-law; but we seldom heard of the father-in-law or the daughter pleading the poverty of the son-in-law in order to evade the due performance of marital obligations. Maintenance grants and a certain number of servants used to be supplied by the father to ensure his daughter's comfort, if the son-in-law happened to be poor.

CASTE DISABILITIES.

IT seems to have been quite the fashion of late for non-Brahmanical classes to fancy that they are entitled to "special encouragement" to enter into Government service. There is reason to fear that everyone, who is not a Brahman, will ere long think himself ill-used if he is not petted and indulged by Government. It was but the other day that an important Mahomedan association addressed a memorial to Government, asking for extraordinary concessions in favour of the Mahomedan community in the distribution of Government appointments, and their wishes were met so far as they were reasonable. That energetic Civilian, Mr. Lee-Warner, marked his temporary rule over the Educational Department by the promulgation of ill-judged rules for the distribution of free student-ships in schools, which, though meant to do justice to the backward classes, had really the effect of stimulating a craving among them for the sort of "special encouragement" we refer to. We have nothing to say to these classes taking proper steps to free themselves from any disabilities under which they might be placed. If what they are doing is nothing beyond the assertion of their just rights, they have our fullest sympathy. But their requests to Government are not always reasonable, or such which Government could grant without considerable inconvenience.—*Kanada Suarte.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, June 18.

Means of observations at 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·503
Temperature of the Air	78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	·959
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·5
General Directions of Wind	NW., NW. by W., WNW., NW., NW. by W., WNW., NW, WNW, NNE, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	526
Fall of Rain	16·10
Total fall during month	24·20
Do. do. year	28·47
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 18th (From midnight to midnight.	3·25

THE RUNNING CHAMPIONSHIP.

A NEW YORK paper gives the following account of the third match in the series of contests for the running championship between George and Myers, as representing England and America respectively:—

During the past week but little else had been spoken of than the match race at one mile between Myers and George for $2,000 in stakes, and the partisans of the men bet freely on their favorite. Myers's dual victory over George in their series for the middle-distance championship of the world made the American's friends confident of success. George's friends based their confidence in him on his known ability at a mile, and so the betting ran high. Public interest in the match, too, was unprecedented, and despite the disagreeable weather 5,000 people assembled to witness the contest. They were rewarded too, for seldom has a race between men of their calibre been decided by so small an advantage to the winner. One yard was what Myers won by after a most gruelling race run in 4m. 32 2-5s. on a track reckoned to be ten seconds slow in comparison with out-door paths.

As admirers of Myers entered the Garden early in the evening they heard rumours of illness suffered by their favorite, and the more favored of them received cautions about betting on him. "Lon is very sick," said Charlie Conner, the faithful trainer of Myers to a World reporter, "and I don't think he can win." Soon Harry Fredericks, the boon companion of the famous runner, reported that his friend was ill, "but," he added, "I think he will just about get there." Other friends of Myers were downcast, and his backer, G. L. M. Sachs, was very sad. "Not so much on account of the $1,000 stake," said he, "but I hate to see him defeated after his recent brilliant victories."

The cause of Myers's illness, as detailed by Mr. Sachs, was a cold, which the champion caught while attending the races at Cedarhurst early in the week. Yesterday morning he felt better and bravely said: "I will run him any way and beat him if I can."

Very few persons knew of Myers's trouble before the doors of the Garden opened, and thousands of people entered the building to see the race. A contest at a mile between the two fastest men in the world is not an every-day occurrence, and, indeed, happiness so rarely that the lovers of sport from far and near congregate in full force.

It was about 10 o'clock when a cheer announced the appearance of the men. For some time before the officials of the games were uneasy because neither Myers nor George had arrived on the battle ground. Indeed the programme was lengthened out to give them time, but both proved prompt and dispelled the fears. Myers was the first to trot out upon the path. His body was protected by a small coat that hid his spotless running suit. He looked pallied and not at all well, and he said, "If I win I'm a wonder." George followed his antagonist upon the path. His face was wreathed in smiles and his beaning was full of ease and confidence. Both were greeted with rounds of applause, and to Myers was thrown a beautiful bouquet.

Little time was spent in getting the men ready for the start, and soon the starter's pistol cracked and the race began. As in the two preceding races George assumed the lead at once, and when the first circuit of the track was made he led the American by three yards. George's time for the 220 yards was 32½. Then they sped on to the quarter pole, George increasing his lead to five yards and passing the post in 65s. Another lap and George's lead was seven yards, the time being 1m. 40s., and on to the half-mile point they raced, George then leading by six yards in 2m. 16s. Five laps were gone, and the watch showed George to have accomplished the distance in 2m. 51s., and then three-quarters of a mile was done by George in 3m. 28s., with Myers seven yards behind.

"Lon is whipped," was the cry, but the little fellow still followed his leader like a shadow, and when seven laps were done in 4m. 4s, George's lead was five yards. But Myers was running now. Slowly he drew up on his adversary, and 100 yards from home they were shoulder to shoulder. The excitement was intense. People stood and yelled, and the runners struggled on, Myers bounding lightly, George plodding as if tiring under the strain of the pace. They round the last turn together and the crowd veils more hoarsely. It is a race as if for life and death. George refuses to be beaten until the line is crossed, and towards the goal Myers speeds for victory, and successful, too. Ten yards from home he gets in front. Then his stride carries him nearer the line and he breasts the tape a winner by a yard in 4m. 32 2-5. George's time, 4m. 32 3-5s.

RUSSIAN POLICY.

THE speeches addressed to the Czar by the Burgomaster and the Metropolitan of Moscow are discussed by the Vienna newspapers as if they were manifestoes from the Russian Government itself. As it is probable that the Government had cognisance of them before they were delivered, and as, moreover, they were communicated to all countries by the official telegraphic agencies, they cannot be regarded as mere expressions of individual opinion. Apologists of the Russian Government say that a great deal of liberty is allowed to Russians in the discussion of foreign affairs, to compensate them for the want of liberty where home questions are concerned, and that the two speeches must be regarded as spontaneous manifestations of Chauvinism which the Czar did not feel himself compelled to check. They allude to the correct and somewhat embarrassed terms of the Sovereign's answers as a proof that his Majesty felt the imprudence of the words spoken to him. This explanation, however, the Vienna corespondent of the *Times* observes, fails to remove the general impression that, while the Russian Government does not contemplate any immediate act of war, it wishes the world to know that it has not renounced its long-harboured designs upon Constantinople. The *Vorstadt Zeitung* remarks that the speeches must be considered as official, and that they constitute an indecent demonstration against Turkey, to whom not so long ago Russia was making fulsome professions of amity. The *Neue Freie* compares the demonstration to the distant rumbling of the simoom which terrifies travellers in the steppe. The *Tagblatt* says that M. de Giers's approaching voyage has become invested with great importance, for that statesman will certainly now have to give clear explanations to Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky as to the immediate aims of Russian policy, and from those explanations it will be seen whether the Triple Alliance is any longer possible. The *Deutsche Zeitung* derives consolation from the fact that Russia is not ready diplomatically or militarily, for a great war. The *Presse* Count Taffe's organ remarks that although Constantinople may be for Russia a coveted object, there is no reason why the peace of Europe should be destroyed to gratify her whim, and it adds that Russia will do well to count the number of her enemies before she thinks of a war. The semi-official *Morgenpost* says:—"It is probable that M de Giers will come to Friedrichsruh and Vienna with important proposals. However, the desire which Germany and Austria-Hungary have to maintain the Triple Alliance will hardly induce them to encourage Russia's designs in the East. To leave Russia free hand against Turkey would be to pay a heavy price for her alliance. Our own alliance with Germany was formed to insure peace, not to make war. We must hope therefore that the vote of Prince Bismark and Count Kalnoky will be opposed like a firm rampart against Russian pretensions, however artfully put forward." The Hungarian newspapers all observe that the incidents at Moscow render it imperative upon Turkey and Bulgaria to keep themselves well armed, and this brings them to speak of Prince Alexander's approaching visit to the King of Roumania. In Bulgaria this visit is officially explained by the fact that the Servo-Bulgarian peace having been concluded at Bucharest, Prince Alexander owed King Charles a visit. But it must be remembered that if Prince Alexander's personal fascination act upon King Charles as it has acted on so many others, Roumania may at a given moment bar the passage of Russian troops through Roumanian territory towards Bulgaria. A glance at the map will show of what vital importance to Bulgaria and Turkey a Roumanian alliance would be; and looking to the peace of Europe, it is comforting to reflect that the Roumanians have been completely estranged from Russia since the latter annexed Bessarabia by way of rewarding them for helping Russia to defeat the Turks.

A NOVELIST WORKING AGAINST TIME

WRITING in *Lippincotts Magazine*, Mr. Julian Hawthorne says that he remembers that on one occasion he wrote for twenty-six consecutive hours without a pause. This was during his residence in London, shortly after he had entered upon a literary career. He had agreed to have a story done by a certain hour on a certain day, and, as is very apt to be the way with young men, he had put off the work until the eleventh hour. Then, confronted by the uncomprising fact that he must do the work or lose his money, he set himself at the task with all his might and main. He started in at 9 o'clock one morning and stuck hard at work until nearly noon the next day. He says he found no difficulty in writing after the first hour; his thoughts came freely, and his hand worked mechanically. He remembers that when he finished the story he became aware that his little children were playing about the room where he had been writing; he neither saw nor heard them while he was at work, and now they looked more like shadows than real, tangible forms. He did not feel particularly worried, but his brain seemed to be strangely confused; so, instead of going to bed, as a man naturally would think of doing, he put on his hat and overcoat and set out for a long walk. He remained out of doors until dusk; then, upon his return home, he ate a light supper, drank two bottles of ale, and went to bed. The bodily exercise had cleared his head, his brain was as cool and quiet as could be wished, and he slept eighteen hours as soundly and peacefully as a child. Within the last month Mr. Hawthorne has done a big piece of work in a remarkably short time. On the 23rd of March he began and on the 26th he finished a story of 35,000 words, doing for four days' work averaging 8,500 words per diem. A current paragraph says that William D. Howells writes each day just about the amount of matter that would be required to fill a page in *Harper's Magazine*—800 words.

A CHINESE DINNER IN HIGH LIFE.

A MEMBER of a Bremen trading-house lately had the honor of taking dinner with a Chinese magnate in Pekin, and has given an appetizing description of the feast. The table was set with twenty-two dishes and was lit with ten large lanterns. Instead of being served in courses, the dishes were brought in one at a time and passed to the guests severally, beginning with the most distinguished or with the oldest. The merchant has given a list of them, with his comments, as follows:—

1. Doves with mushrooms and split bamboo-sprouts—delicious. 2. Fat-pork fritters (or something like fritters)—splendid. 3. Pigeon's-eggs in meatbroth, the whites hard but transparent—very good. 4. Chinese bird's-nests with ham-chips and bamboo-sprouts (a mucilaginous dish,)—excellent. 5. Poultry, different kinds, cooked with mushrooms and bamboo-sprouts—very agreeable. 6. Duck with bamboo and lotus fruits, the fruits tasting and looking like an acorn without its cup—tolerably good. 7. Hog's liver fried in castor-oil—bad. 8. A Japanese dish of mussels with malodorous codfish and bacon—horrible. 9. Sea crabs' tails cooked in castor-oil, with bits of bamboo and ham—would have been palatable but for the wretched oil. 10. A stew made of pieces of fowl, bacon and dove, covered with white of egg—very juicy. 11. Slices of sea-fish and shark's fins, with bamboo and mushrooms—it was hard to tell what kind of a dish it was, but it was rather bad than good. 12. Giblets of poultry with morels—the morels helped the giblets down. 13. Ham and cabbage—not particularly good. 14. Hams of sucking pigs cooked in their own juice. A pause now ensued, during which pipes and tobacco were brought in. The pipes held about a thimbleful of tobacco—enough for two or three whiffs—and we were kept busy filling and lighting them. 15. Landturtles with their eggs in castor-oil—abominable. 16. Ends of ham—good. Breasts of ham with sour cabbage—no delicacy. 18. Stale eggs (these eggs had been kept one month in salt and two months in moist earth.) The whites looked like burnt sugar and were transparent. The yolks had a greenish color, and the embryos appeared dark, rolled together and perfectly recognizable—a terrible dish. Dessert: Conserve of sitzon, a red fruit that looks like a shadberry, and tastes like a kind of currant—good. Dark-green fruits having oval seeds like those of the plum preserved in brandy—good. Crabs' tails cooked in castor-oil. A green, oval fruit with a long, hard seed, resembling a large green olive, but sharp and sour, and disagreeable to the European taste. Light cakes—very fine. Nuts—almonds and castor-oil seeds, roasted and candied with sugar—good, even to the castor-oil seeds. Mabaroni with sesame-seeds and three-cornered cakes covered with castor-oil seeds—passable. Various conbons, very moderate; baked lichis. The lichi is the finest of Chinese fruits, having a white flesh with the taste of the best grapes—excellent. Shaddocks and mandarin oranges—good. The only drinks were tea, very weak and without sugar and samion, a rice-wine, which is drunk hot like tea, and is wretched stuff.

MANIFESTO BY DON CARLOS.

THE following manifesto has been issued by Don Carlos:—

"Spaniards,—The act of usurpation committed at the death of King Ferdinand VII. is about to be confirmed once more by the proclamation of the son of my cousin Alphonso, as King of Spain. As my predecessor protested against the aforesaid original violation of right, and against each of its successive renewals, so did I myself protest against the praetorian act of Sagunto, and I was seconded in my protest by your manly arms and by your valiant hearts. Deeply convinced that there can be neither stability in our laws nor security in our institutions except under the legitimate monarchy, I fought for my rights, which were the safeguards of your prosperity, until I had exhausted all my material resources. I repeat my protest to-day, not with sword in hand, but assuredly with no less energy, affirming more emphatically, if possible, than on previous occasions my firm and unalterable purpose to maintain, with the help of God, my rights in all their integrity, and never to be accessory to any kind of renunciation or compromise. My rights which are inseparable from those of Spain, are as much aggrieved by the presence, on the throne, of any prince or princess who may be the unconscious tool of the revolution, as by the proclamation of a republic; and in order to prosecute those rights in the most effectual form, I shall never hesitate to follow the path and to adopt the means which my duty shall point out to me. Spaniards,—Ten years of bitter exile, spent far away from you, but with my heart always dwelling on the battle-fields immortalized by your exploits and by those of your forefathers, have taught me fully to realise the sublimity of your constancy. I cannot better acknowledge the touching proofs of fidelity which I continually receive from you than by sealing with this protest the imperishable ties which unite us, and by giving you my assurance that the life of your legitimate king will be devoted to you up to the hour when he shall draw his last breath.—(Signed) Carlos Lucerne, May 20, 1886.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MR. EUSTACE G. CECIL writes in the *Times*:—"Those who, like myself, have been for six years Surveyor-General of the Ordnance know too well the conditions of difficulty and restraint under which he serves to wish to perpetuate them. We are taught that it is impossible to serve two masters, but the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance has to serve three or four at least. First, he is directly responsible to the Secretary of State for War, and, through him, to the House of Commons. Secondly, in any change of arms, equipment, or stores the initiation and approval of the Military authorities are imperative. Thirdly, he is the manufacturer of the guns and their equipment for the Navy, bound to do its bidding, liable to blame for any fault in construction or any delay in delivery, with the sole privilege of defending their estimate, it objected to, in the House of Commons.

Fourthly, whatever the need of the two services may be, the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance's estimates are always ruthlessly cut down after presentation to the Secretary of State for War not once, but often twice or thrice, to meet the exigencies of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Cabinet. In fact, the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance and his officials are in the unenviable position of having to please everybody, without the power to do so, and at the risk off ending one or other of the powerful contending interests around them. These gentlemen are no more or less responsible, in the greatest as in the smallest matters, of detail, to the Secretary of State, and to the Military and Naval authorities, and they are neither sufficiently independent nor powerful to hold their own, or even to control or increase expenditure according to the requirements of the country. Let me not be misunderstood. I have not a word to say against the officials at the War Office. I believe that, notwithstanding some very mistaken notions to the contrary, no more intelligent, capable, or loyal men can be found anywhere. It is the system, and not the men, that is at fault, and to do any good it is quiet clear we must retrace our steps. I quite agree with your correspondent that what is wanted is that the *status* of the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance's Department should be changed. Instead of being under the War Office, it should be a separate and independent establishment, occupying the same position as the Post Office, and this should be accomplished either by investing the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance with increased dignity and power, or by reviving the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance under new conditions.

Consideration for your space prevents my entering into the necessity of constant and continuous experiments, to meet the requirements of advancing science, as well as of the judiciously fostering competition between the gun factories at Woolwich and those of other firms like Armstrong and Whitworth, so ably dealt with by your correspondent. But I will content myself by saying that the establishment of free trade in its fullest sense and the exclusion of all monopoly, compatible with the keeping up of a Government factory, must have undeniable advantages in a national scientific, and economical point of view. All I contend for, at this moment, is that the Ordnance Department should be re-established on sound principles, and the rest will speedily follow."

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

THE present eruption of Mount Etna (which, after abating, has broken forth again) is declared to be the most sudden and severe ever known to this generation of Sicillians, although by a great piece of good fortune no lives have hitherto been lost. These distrubances are by this time pretty well recognised as following a regular course, and there has certainly been plenty of time in which to observe them; for, unlike Vesuvius, which for centuries was as harmless as Cadre Idris, the Trinacrian mountain has never been a *roi fainéant*, and at least from the times of Pindar the struggles of the giant Typho have been the subject of continuous comment. First comes the earthquake, with loud subterranean explosions, then rifts and *bocche del fuoco* appear among the innumerable small craters near the top, next smoke and ashes are vomited forth, and finally the lava rises, breaks down the wall of the central crater, and descends over the desolate summit through the belt of forest below and into the fertile lands that lie at the foot of the mountain. This fertile area contains some seventy town and villages, with no less than 300,000 inhabitants, and is, in fact, the mostpopulous rural district to be found, not ohly in Sicily, but throughout the Italian kingdom. This large population is now in great distress, for the lava streams, some of them more than six hundred feet wide, have reached the cultivated lands, and menace Nicolosi, the largest village on the south-eastern flank of the mountain. There advance is now being watched by the terrified inhabitants already rendered homeless by the earthquakes and showers of stones which were the precursors of the actual eruption.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Amphitrite, 2,485 tons, Capt. B. Gelcich, sails to-day for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s. s. s. Assyria, 969 tons, Capt. J. C. Tice, sails to-day for Karachi and Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. E. B. Jardine, Mr. Pinney, and 62 deck.

THE s. s. St. Dunstan, 1,451 tons, Capt. J. J. Henry, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from North Shields (20th May) with a cargo of 2,152 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

19TH JUNE.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Mascotte ...	2113	G. Haig	Beyts and Craig.
,, Amphitrite .	2486	B. Gelcich	A. H. Lloyd's S. N. & Co.
,, R.Rubattino	3044	C. G. Merello ..	Rubattino & Co.
,, Hankow	2331	W. McKenzie ...	James Mackintosh.
,, Niagara	2044	W. Gill	Killick, Nixon & Co.
Ship C. Chief ..	1749	J. S. Tupman ..	Wallace & Co.
S.S. Cassius	1791	Rix	Beyts, Craig & Co.
,, Olympia	1654	E. R. Care.....	W.&A. Graham&Co.
,, Stella	1574	Partridge	Cursetjee & Eduljee.
,, Lalpoora ...	2139	J. Smith	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Sorrento....	1775	J. T. Rogers....	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Cathay	1884	J. P. Hassall....	P. & O. Co.
,, Venetia	1608	Clement	P. & O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	St. Dunstan (s)....	Henry	N. Shields, May 20.
	Clan Cameron (s)..	.....	.....
20	Clan Gordon (s) ..	.....	.....
	Ganges (s)	.....	.....
	King Arthur (s) ..	.....	.....
	Malacca (s)	.....	.....
	Chindwara (s) ..	.....	.....
	Bhundara (s)	.....	.....
	Euphrates (s)	.....	.....
	Fano	.....	.....

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last:—
Steamer Amphitrite, for Trieste, &c.
,, Assyria, for Karachi and Persian Gulf.

The steamer Peveril for Liverpool began to load on Saturday last.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.
16 Evelyn..... ..... Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

June.
16 Hesperia (s) .... Calcutta.
17 Himalaya (s)..... ..... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 19.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—105 cases sulphuric acid, Latham Aberrombie and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Kerbella s—20 cases color, T. Fazoolabhoy.

Lalpoora s—25 cases matches, K Abdoolhoosein; 50 cases color, B. Peroozhawar and Co.; 4 cases writing paper, D. Shaik Adum; 30 drums turpentine, A. Abdoolhoosein; 50 drumz linseed oil, B. Sazba and Co.; 50 cases cau-de-cologne, J. S. Elmore and Co.

Brankelow s—5 cases whisky, Lang, Moir and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sorrento s—25 boxes candles, A. Tyebkhan; 1,000 cases candles, S. Narain and Co.; 10 case matches, Cowasjee Bros.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Niagara s—300 bales wool, N. Khuttow; 450 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Jas. Campbell and Co.

P. G. Carvill s—1,900 cwts myrabollams, P. Lalljee.

FOR LONDON.

Hankow s—94 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, J. Remtoola; 183 cwts turmeric, S. Rochuldass; 112½ cwts indigo; Wallace and Co; 20 bales hides, Hajee H. Oomer; 6 bales cotton, H. A. Nuthoo; 108 cwts turmeric and 28 cwts ramputree, H. O. Soomar; 26 cwts ganja, Gunny M. Esac.

Cathay s—100 cwts Colombo roots, Bhimjee Sajun; 120 cwts rutmegs, C. Soomar; 59 cwts cloves and 2,500 lbs nutmegs, A. Hemraj.

FOR HULL.

Knight Errant s—4,000 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Stella s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTW

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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

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Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the security required.

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9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
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No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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JUST RECEIVED a new circular-fronted English-built Brougham, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A new English-built light Landau, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A new English-built Victoria, a new English-built Barouche and a few Dog-carts.

Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, and Mail Phaetons.

A pair of Iron grey Arab Horses, young, and goes very well.

A pair of Flea-bitten grey Arab Horses, both broken to single and double harness.

A handsome Flea-bitten grey Arab, age 5 years, height 14-2½, a beautiful mover in single and double harness.

A few second-hand gentlemen's saddles received from England, in very good order.

Also new gilt pier, solid mahogany toilet, and black and gold chimney glasses and black and gold over mantels arrived from England.

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It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Bilious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles, an Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

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BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

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SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

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J. FARBSTEIN has pleasure in announcing that he has opened an Establishment for the Manufacture of Cigarettes from the Finest Turkish Tobacco. His extended experience, and his thorough knowledge of Turkish Tobacco, and of the Tobacco Trade both in Turkey and India, enable him to offer to the Public Cigarettes of a quality unsurpassed by any yet imported, or manufactured in India. The employés are all Europeans. Cigarettes can be made from any description or quality of Tobacco in the course of 24 hours after receipt of order.

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No.	Rs.		Nos.	Rs.	
1 Warsaw	5	0 per 100	6 Prince Bismarck	3	0 per 100
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4 Grand Duchess	3	0 ,,	9 The Nile	2	0 ,,
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Genuine Turkish from Rs. 4 to Rs. 14 per lb. Orders from the Mofussil should be accompanied either with remittance, or Goods can be despatched per V.-P. Post. Prompt and careful execution of orders guaranteed.

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		Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes	...each	9	8
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Cap to mach the above ...Rs. 3 8 | Leggings	...per pair	4	8
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Leggings to match	...	10	8
Double Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta Regimental Capes, the best quality made, will never stick, "all sizes"	...each	45	0
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RACING WATCHES!!!

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Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

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And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
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AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

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Do. do., 2nd quality ...	20	0
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Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and ...	7	0
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With Screwed Parchment Heads.		
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Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys ...	25	0
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Concert Flute, in D, of Cocos-wood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's perfected model by Bossey and Co. ...	100	0
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TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the trongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all elt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after ving tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince ce, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the entor and patentee.

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NOTICES.

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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

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In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

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PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever orfeeble condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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FOR DISORDERS OF
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IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

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IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA
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SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

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PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE &
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LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

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NOTICES.

GOUT RHEUMATISM

CURED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, Analytical Chemist of the Academie de Medecine, of Paris.

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"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

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DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness* of *Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds.*

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This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

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Of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

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Is employed against the same affections.

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THE ONLY GENUINE

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Constitute the *best,* the most *agreeable,* the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives. They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.

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LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

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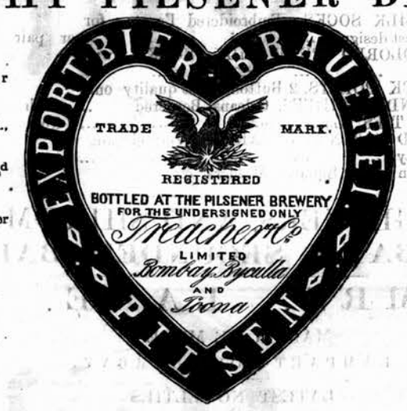
Bottles Rs. 5-8 per doz. Cash.



This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Half Bottles Rs. 3-12 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

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In the home market Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands a higher price.

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BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son	5 14	3 14 " "
Do. L. G. A. do.	5 14	3 14 " "
Do. by Stone and Son	5 14	3 14 " "
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Do. do. Burke & Co.	5 14	3 14 " "
VIENNA BEER, by Dreher, first quality	6 8	4 4 " "
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BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

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CALCUTTA,

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

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LANDAUS	" 2,000	PHAETONS	" 700
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PATENT NEW BUGGIES	from Rs. 800.		

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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Best quality, of Electro-Silver Plate. This Dish can be used as a Soup Tureen, Chop Dish with Warmer, Fish Dish with Drainer and Warmer. The Cover opens and shuts with a touch.

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COMBINATION BREAKFAST FRAME.

In best Electro-Plate, of an elegant and useful character, containing on one Stand the following Articles:—Butter Dish and Knife, 4 Egg Cups with Spoons, a complete Cruet of Pepper, Salt and Mustard, with Spoons, Toast Rack, and Spring Call Bell, Rs. 95 Cash.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

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OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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NATURE'S RESTORATIVE.

ENTERICON

CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON is an Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervous Frostration, Brain and Nerve Disease, Debility, Flatulence, Lassitude, Loss of Vital Power, Bilious, Liver, Stomach and Kidney Complaints, Indigestion, and Female Complaints. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, thus for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. It never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, recommended by eminent physicians and chemists. A short trial will satisfactorily prove its efficacy. Sold by all Chemists. Price, 6s., 11s., and 32s.

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PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and is *perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all *Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

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PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

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JOHN HAMILTON & CO.'S

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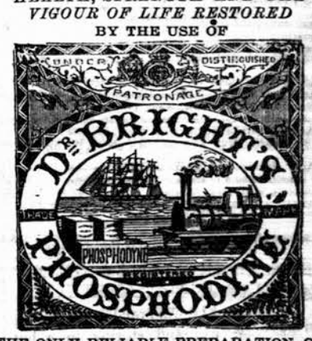

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